The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Gen. Tracy's Opening Address Continued.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher suit was continued this morning in the Brooklyn City Court room, which, as on previous days, was packed. The parties to the suit were all present, but General Tracy was somewhat late. Shortly after he entered the Court room he continued his opening address for the defendant. He said that the charge in this case was adultery, and the burden of proof lay with the prosecution. It was not for the defendant to prove his innocence, but for the other side to prove his guilt. They knew how difficult it was for any person charged with the commission of this offence to prove his innocence by denying it on the witness stand. When he is accused of this offence, all he can do is to give denial of it and bring his

Previous Good Character

to bear upon it. These parties had been acquainted for twenty years, and during the time this lady was the wife of Theodore Tilton she was a member of the church, and her husband and pastor, up to six years ago, were the warmest friends. He visited their home at Tilton's request, during that time, and there was not the slightest evidence to show that the defendant was guilty of the offence imputed to him. There was not the slightest evidence, either, to connect the offense with this white-souled woman of having criminal intercourse with her pastor. You will remember, gentlemen, the story told by this woman, dating from the

Dens of Pollution,

Kate Carey, or Kate Smith, as she called herself, who swore that she saw the plaintiff's wife sitting on the lap of her pastor, and heard him say, "Elizabeth, how do you feel," and her reply of "Dear father, I feel soon."

The audience here burst into laughter, in which Mr. Beecher and his wife joined. When the laughter had subsided Mr. Tracy continued: And now, gentlemen, you will remember the story told by Theodore Tilton, brother. When on one occasion he went into the parlor at what time he does not know, Mrs. Tilton was moving rapidly away, with her face flushed. Mr. Beecher sat quite still. This was not in the bed room, but in the parlor of the house. This case stood entirely aloof from that sort of evidence which is relied upon to prove this offense true. There were

Oral Confessions,

but those came from one family, that of Moulton, for the counsel would include in that family Theodore Tilton. The only evidence given as to the confession of Mr. Beecher was by Moulton, his wife, and the plaintiff in action. There was another man whom they had omitted to call in the case, and the reason they did not do so was because they were afraid that his testimony would be blasted.

Counsel submitted that through the whole trial nothing was adduced to prove the criminality of defendant, and the whole matter was cooked up by the fertile brain of the plaintiff in this action.

In regard to the oral confessions of the evidence, counsel said his colleague, Ex-Judge Porter, would read a few quotations from legal authorities, and Mr. Porter did so.

General Tracy then continued reading his address. He said: We shall produce witnesses whose character you shall not doubt, who shall repeat accurately what they have heard, and who are influenced by no motive but to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Admissions of oral confessions are always unreliable, for it was easy to see how men relating what another party had said were liable to be misunderstood. There was

Another Difficulty

about the matter, and that was to report accurately what occurred, and the language used on which the evidence is based is not unambiguous. All these rules should, therefore, be carefully observed. He would show the jury that the witnesses for the prosecution were not to be believed, that they had the strongest motives for fastening guilt on the defendant. He would now go back to the period when Tilton told Bowen that Beecher was guilty of making unhandsome proposals to his wife. This, said the counsel, was done to prevent Bowen uniting with Beecher against Tilton. The latter was only seeking to save his contracts with Bowen. Bowen had no objection to join Tilton in a

War Against Beecher,

provided he could do so safely. The letter demanding Beecher's resignation was sent, and Beecher's reply to Bowen was: "Bowen, what does this mean? this man is mad!" And he thereupon told Bowen of Tilton's former life. Bowen having made certain that Beecher and Tilton could not unite against him, he pretended to allege him, as was told here by the plaintiff himself. Bowen then told Tilton that if he ever made public the stories he spread against Beecher, he would cashier him. This, said counsel, was

A Conspiracy

by Mr. Tilton and Bowen against Beecher, but from which Bowen had slipped out. This, gentlemen, was done in the way of business—so much lying for so much money in dollars and cents. This was done to dwarf the growing progress of the *Christian Union* and advance the cause of the *Independent*.

The counsel interrupted his address here and ex-Judge Porter quoted from legal authorities in regard to the law of conspiracy.

This plaintiff, resumed General Tracy, was a conspirator with Henry C. Bowen against the character of Henry Ward Beecher. If Henry C. Bowen should deny his ignorance of the letter demanding that Beecher should leave his pulpit, then I could not ask you to believe the plaintiff even against himself, but Bowen had backed out early. He did not want to go any further in that path, and Tilton was forced to seek another friend. After the letter of December 26, 1870, Beecher saw Bowen, and convinced him of his innocence and the

Falsity of Tilton's Stories,

and Bowen retracted his utterances, and during the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of that month the defendant had no interview with Mr. Tilton or his wife in regard to how much the husband knew of their intimacy, and counsel submitted that this was not the action of a guilty man. Mr. Beecher did not know, contended counsel, what the charge was on which he was to quit his pulpit when he received the letter, nor was he aware of it until that stormy night on which the interview was had at Moulton's house. On the 29th Francis D. Moulton learned of the

Foolish Act

of his friend in sending the letter to Beecher, and said that Bowen would leave him alone in support of the charge which he (Tilton) had made against Beecher. I appeal to the "True Story," as written by Tilton, said counsel, to refute the evidence of Moulton and Tilton.

The counsel briefly glanced over the various incidents contained in the "True Story." He was interrupted by the usual recess.

After the recess Mr. Tracy said that Tilton, after he was deserted by Bowen, was placed in a position of great embarrassment. He had issued a challenge to one of the foremost men of the age, and he had nothing to support it but his own word. If he told Beecher that he had been deceived, the latter would ask him how he came to write so insolent a letter. If he said his wife had told him a story against Beecher, his wife would deny it. The

Cool and Calculating Villainy of Moulton

here assisted Tilton. The Mephistopheles at Tilton's elbow suggested that as Mrs. Tilton was then lying sick, that was a good opportunity to secure a signature to a writing implicating Beecher. Mr. Tilton acted upon this suggestion. He turned away the nurse and companion, shut himself up with his sick wife, and finally persuaded her to sign a paper, the import of which she dimly, it at all, comprehended. If she had an idea that it in any way did a wrong to Beecher, she believed that it would ultimately be best for him and for all concerned.

A History of the "Mutual Friend."

Mr. Tracy then asked who and what was Francis D. Moulton? He went on to say that he was a man eminently qualified to play the part which he had taken in this conspiracy. The jury had seen him upon the stand, and knew his coolness and plausibility; and he himself had confessed he was a heathen, but he could present himself as an angel of light, and he had so appeared to Beecher.

Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tracy said, at the time when he became known to Beecher, was a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, one of the most prominent and respectable firms in the city of Brooklyn. This firm, like others which had dealings with the Custom House, needed a man who could secure favorable legislation and could serve the house to advantage in cases of difficulty with the Government. Moulton was the member of this firm who occupied this position. To succeed in his work it was necessary for him to have

Friends in High Places

who could influence the newspaper press. Tilton, whom he had known from boyhood, was such a friend. Tilton was then not only editor of the *Independent*, a journal which was originally religious, but which Tilton made largely secular; he was also a friend of Horace Greeley, and the latter was disposed to look with favor upon any one whom Tilton recommended. If Tilton was menaced with the loss of his position, Moulton was, therefore, menaced with the loss of an important source of his influence in business.

Mr. Tracy then referred to the fact that while Tilton had testified that he had not taken short-hand notes of the correspondence between Moulton and Beecher, Moulton himself had said that he had in a letter which he wrote to Beecher on the 5th of August.

At the conclusion of a scathing denunciation of Moulton, Mr. Tracy said that he could only be painted by an artist, and that he had been so painted in Leonardi da Vinci's painting of the Last Supper. The matted hair and angular features of Judas Iscariot formed a prototype of this mutual friend.

At this point made by the counsel the audience fairly roared with laughter, and there were slight signs of approbation.

Judge Neilson interrupted the counsel's address and checked the threatened applause, warning the spectators that if this occurred again he would clear the room.

General Tracy continued: This was the man whom Tilton chose for his friend and confidant. To destroy Beecher they resorted to this slander. We have seen how Mrs. Tilton was harassed to make this accusation against her pastor, and this suggestion was made by the devil, Moulton, who had gone to Beecher's house and asked him to come to his house and hold an interview with Tilton. On the way he inquired the object of the interview, and Moulton said Tilton would tell him. Moulton on the way proffered his friendship to Beecher. When the latter asked him what he should do, Moulton replied: I am not a Christian, but I will show you

What a Heathen Can Do.

Moulton had been at some pains to explain to the public what his motives were in taking the course he did. He says he did so to preserve the peace of the respective families. He introduced this man, whom he accuses of adultery, to his wife, and took him up to that wife's bedroom. That wife sympathized with the adulterer, and on one occasion even kissed him on the forehead; but when time came for his interests not to be served, the peace of the families, the welfare of Plymouth church, and the danger of Christian society were left to take care of themselves. Moulton tells you that on his way to his own house with Beecher he told him of slanders that Bowen had raised about him, and Beecher replied that he had heard nothing about them. When he was introduced in the house to Tilton, I want to call your attention to what Tilton did. He said to Beecher: "I suppose you received my letter," and on Beecher's reply that he had, Tilton said, "Well, I want you to consider this letter never written." Beecher interrupted him and asked him what it was Bowen had been saying about him on the 26th, and Tilton left the relation of a portion of the story of his wrongs, and digressed to tell Beecher of the Bowen stories. All of this story, said counsel, since the time of the Church Committee, has been inconsistent with the actions of the plaintiffs to sustain the charge of adultery. On that stormy night of the interview in Moulton's house they brought Beecher there to make their charge against him, and that charge, declared counsel, was not true. There were no charges of adultery until Mrs. Tilton left her home at the instigation of Mrs. Morse and it was found that Beecher was in consultation with her and he was threatened with dismissal from the *Independent*. And this plot he hatched with Henry C. Bowen. He formed this conspiracy to drive Beecher out of Brooklyn, and this was the only question when Francis D. Moulton entered it. If Theodore Tilton was a man of flesh and blood, he could not have carried

This Dread Secret

in his bosom for six months without making it out. Before this it was not adultery, but a charge of making improper proposals and advances to his wife. Counsel would show them by five persons that Tilton had charged Beecher with being instrumental in causing his dismissal from the *Independent*, and also by his (Tilton's) wife and Mrs. Morse that he had charged Beecher then with improper advances to his wife, and when Beecher asked an explanation, Tilton referred him to his wife. Tilton tells you in his "True Story," that after he told Beecher of his wife's accusation, he (Beecher) asked Tilton to go and ask her, but we will show you, said counsel, that Beecher denied the allegation that Mrs. Tilton had made any such accusation. Mrs. Tilton had forgotten the wording of her letter of confession which she was forced to write. But when she met Beecher and knew the use that was being made of her letter, she hastened to write a letter of retraction. Theodore Tilton had seen the letter before it left Moulton's house, and he inquired the object of the retraction, and could have crushed him with it had he wished, and Tilton, finding that he was in Beecher's power, obtained a letter from Mrs. Tilton to Moulton asking him to get the letter of retraction from Beecher, as she wished to burn it. Moulton, armed with this letter, went to Beecher's for the letter of retraction. Beecher asked what he should do if the retraction was given up. Moulton pledged his word of honor that he would keep both letters of confession and retraction or destroy them. Beecher said he did not want the retraction letter destroyed. The reason these papers were destroyed, claimed the counsel, was because they did not contain a word about the charge of adultery, but only improper proposals. What had paper destroyed with the knowledge or consent of Beecher? No; he would show them that this paper was not destroyed until this conspiracy was hatched between Theodore Tilton and Victoria Woodhull for the

Destruction of Henry Ward Beecher.

They would show them by the testimony of a man whose word was not questioned, that after the publication of the Woodhull scandal Tilton showed to him a paper which he said was a copy of the document shown to Beecher on the night of the 30th of December. This man asked Tilton if that was in the handwriting of Mrs. Tilton, but he replied that it was not, that the original was in Moulton's possession—and yet Moulton does not know when or from whom he received the letter from Mrs. Tilton asking for the letter of retraction. He did not remember if she was in bed or not at the time he got the letter. It was not very important as characterizing this witness' conduct as to where he got the letter, or in what manner, but it was important as to the credibility of his statement and as to the amount of belief to be placed in his testimony. Was the friendship of Moulton to Beecher a sincere one, after the former testifying that he had been a friend of Tilton's since his school days, and when he learned of Beecher debauching his friend's wife?

Mr. Tracy here interrupted his address, and the Court adjourned for the day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Tax Bill Discussed by the Senate Finance Committee.

The Colored Naval Cadet.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1875.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the week ending February 20 were as follows: New York, $3,280,253; Boston, $328,175; Philadelphia, $235,764; Baltimore, $114,468.

The Colored Cadet.

The colored cadet at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, having a very lively time of it. He is represented to be a surly fellow, who is only anxious to be outraged and have his feelings hurt on the slightest pretext, and the gentle Canucassians in the school are not slow to furnish pretexts. Some two weeks ago they snowballed the colored gentleman, and were compelled to apologize therefor. By way of retaliation a couple of Southern cadets caught the unhappy man out one night and scalped him. One of these bloody avengers was from South Carolina, and the other hailed from Alabama. The South Carolinian was appointed by a negro Congressman. They were both summarily disposed of. A day or two after this a white cadet was ordered by the fencing master to fence with the colored student, and refused to do so. A Court of Inquiry is now sitting upon the young man, and he will, doubtless, also be dismissed.

The New Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee held a special meeting on the new tax bill. Secretary Bristow and Commissioner Douglass were present most of the time, and furnished the committee with detailed information concerning the probable working of the various provisions of the bill. No action was taken, but the indications from information are that a majority of the committee will recommend the passage of the bill exactly, or at least substantially, as it came from the House.

The New Planet.

The following has been furnished by the Smithsonian Institute: Professor Foster, of Berlin, announces the discovery of a planet of the twelfth magnitude, in nine hours fifty-six minutes right ascension, thirteen degrees forty-eight minutes declination north, with a motion north of one degree daily.

Appointments.

Charles A. Woodward has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourth District of Indiana, and Charles W. McRoy, for the Fourth Tennessee.

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

The Bill to Enforce the Liquor Laws.

The Bill to Repeal the Local Option Law Passed on Second Reading in the House.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1875.

SENATE.

Bills Favorably Reported.

Repealing the act to regulate the election of school directors in the sub-districts of Pittsburgh.

Fixing the time for the organization of municipal legislative departments by Mayors in all cities.

Bills on Third Reading.

To provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, and school districts of other municipalities or incorporated districts, evidenced by bonds or certificates issued prior to the 20th of April, 1874.

For promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines and securing the safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines. Passed.

Ordered to be Investigated.

A long discussion took place on the power of either branch of the Legislature to authorize and carry on an investigation, raised on the motion to investigate the Reading Coal and Iron Company. The Senate decided, yeas 28, nays 14, that separately neither House had such power, and referred the resolution to a committee.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 P. M. The entire session was taken up by bills on second reading.

A Wharf Bill.

On the Philadelphia Wharf Co. bill, an attempt was made to insert a fourth article into it giving the courts power to incorporate companies to construct pipe lines. Not agreed to—yeas 19, nays 20.

Salaries of Judges.

The act fixing the Salaries of Judges of the State was amended on second reading, making the salaries of City Judges $5,000, and County Judges $4,000, leaving the Allegheny Judges the same as last year.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Messrs. Birch and Alexander, Representatives elect and duly qualified, took their seats.

A Mining Bill.

Mr. GRAFF reported from the Committee on Coal and Mining an act providing for the better security and health of bituminous coal miners, which was committed.

The New County Bill

was made the special order for Wednesday evening next.

The Ringgold Case.

Mr. TONER moved the reconsideration of the investigation of the Ringgold case. Agreed to.

Local Option.

Mr. ZERN moved the second reading of the local option bill.

Mr. LONG submitted the following:

Resolved, That this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, with instructions to amend and report the same with amendments providing for the enactment of a general license law, the submission of the question of license or no license to a vote of the people.

Mr. PARKER rose to a point of order that the motion to recommit would entirely change the character of the bill.

The Speaker decided that point well taken.

Mr. LONG appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The decision of the Speaker was sustained—yeas 101, nays 77.

Mr. PLUMER called the previous question, which being sustained, the bill passed second reading without a division.

Mr. SMITH (Chester) read in places a bill to regulate the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors in the Commonwealth.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met 4 o'clock.

The act to provide for the removal of county seats passed first reading.

The Appropriation bill passed second reading.

The afternoon session was taken up by bills on second reading.

The Indiana township road law bill passed second reading.

Adjourned.

Enforcement of the Liquor Laws.

The following is the bill offered by Mr. Lusk, of Butler, yesterday, for the enforcement of the penalties for the illegal sale of liquors, and to punish those obtaining the same:

AN ACT—To enforce the penalties for the illegal sale of liquors, and to punish those obtaining the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, that the obtaining and drinking of intoxicating liquors by any intemperate person, or by any minor, or the obtaining from any person, or causing to be given to them, and the drinking of any intoxicating liquors by any person on Sunday, shall be and each of them is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding ten dollars and imprisonment not exceeding five days, or either, at the discretion of the Court trying the same.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Constable of each ward, borough and township in the Commonwealth to arrest any person who shall be guilty of violating the provisions of the first section of this act upon view, or when any such person shall be found intoxicated, and for their neglect or refusal so to do, they and each of them shall be removed from office by the Court of Quarter Sessions upon the petition of twenty tax payers of the district and proof of the fact after hearing of the same.

SEC. 3. That any person arrested for the violation of the provisions of the first section of this act shall be forthwith taken before some Alderman or Justice of the Peace of the proper county, and if intoxicated, shall be committed until he or she shall become sober, and any such person shall be required to declare upon oath or affirmation where, when and from whom he or she obtained such intoxicating liquor, which declaration shall be fully reduced to writing by the said Alderman or Justice of the Peace, and upon the making and signature of such declaration, the said person shall, when sober, be forthwith discharged from custody; but if he or she shall refuse to make such declaration, he or she shall be required to find bail for appearance at Court to answer the charge of violating the provisions of the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That immediately after the making of the declaration under oath or affirmation named in the third section of this act, the Alderman or Justice of the Peace before whom the same shall be made shall forthwith issue his warrant for the arrest of the person or persons who furnished to the declarant such intoxicating liquors, and such person or persons shall be held in recognisance for their offence or offences named in the said declaration. Upon the trial of any indictment for any of the offences named in the said declaration, the same shall be competent evidence to impeach or contradict the evidence of such declarant if made in open Court upon such trial.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1875.

Reduction in Railroad Freights.

The Deputy Freight Agents of the three trunk lines running west from this city have been notified of the reduction of rates made on sugar and coffee only, as follows: Chicago thirty cents per 100 pounds; Dayton, twenty-six cents; Indianapolis, twenty eight cents; St. Louis forty-three cents; Columbus, twenty-four cents; Cincinnati, twenty-eight cents; Louisville, thirty-nine cents; Quincy, forty-three cents. All other points on a basis of thirty-five cents to Chicago. This order is for car loads of 18,000 pounds and upward for one consignee, of the same date, and will be so way-billed. It is believed by merchants that the reduction of weight on this class of freights is merely the beginning of the lowering of all rates.

Business Suspension.

Wheatley, Williams & Co., sugar refiners, suspended this morning.

FROM EURCPE

FRANCE.

The Cabinet.

PARIS, February 25.—It is reported that General De Cissey, Vice President of Council and Minister of War, Duke De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Caillaux, Minister of Public Works, Grivart, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Admiral De Montaignac, Minister of Marine and Colonies, will remain in the French Cabinet in the positions they now occupy, and that the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier will become Minister of the Interior, Leon Say Minister of Finance, Mathieu Bodet Ministe ter of Justice, and Wallon Minister of Public Instruction.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, February 25.—In the Assembly to-day the bill for the organization of public powers was finally passed by a vote of 536 yeas to 202 nays.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Regulating the Counting of Presidential Votes.

A Dead-Lock in the House.

Two Days Spent in Dilatory Motions.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1875.

SENATE.

Credentials of Senator McMillan.

Mr. RAMSEY presented the credentials of Samuel J. R. McMillan, United States Senator from Minnesota, from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

Removal of Political Disabilities.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill to remove the political disabilities of Robert W. Johnson, of Arkansas, James M. Marles, of Nashville, and James M. Howe, of Covington, Kentucky. Placed on the calendar.

Navigation Improvements.

Mr. WINDOM called up the resolution submitted by him on the 2d instant, instructing the Committee on Commerce to insert in the River and Harbor appropriation bill, such sums, as, in their judgment, can be judiciously and economically expended during the next fiscal year, in the improvement of the Mississippi river, the connection of that river with the lakes by means of the Fox and Wisconsin improvement and the Hennepin Canal, the speedy completion of the improvements between Lakes Superior and Huron, and Lakes Michigan and Erie, the thorough and systematic improvement of the Ohio, Kanawha and Tennessee rivers.

Mr. THURMAN opposed such appropriation in the present condition of the national finances.

Mr. WINDOM argued that there was not one of those improvements but what would pay the Government an hundred fold.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired and the resolution was laid over.

Counting Presidential Votes.

The unfinished business, being the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President and the decision of questions arising thereon, was then called up.

Mr. PRATT moved to lay it aside informally, and take up the bill amendatory of the act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, widows of decease l soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls the names of persons stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty.

A discussion followed, during which Mr. EDMUNDS said he thought the prevailing and the regular order was thus broken into, he would feel himself relieved of all responsibility in regard to the Civil Rights bill.

The Senate, by a vote of yeas 29, nays 34, refused to lay aside the unfinished business, and consideration of the bill was proceeded with.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend so as to provide for the appointment of two tellers on the part of the Senate, instead of one. Agreed to.

He also moved to amend so as to provide that certificates of electoral votes shall be opened, presented and read in alphabetical order of the names of States, beginning with the letter A. Agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment striking out the second and third sections the clauses providing that any other questions pertinent to the object for which the houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner as questions which may arise concerning electoral votes. Agreed to.

Several amendments of a verbal character were agreed to.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon the general provisions of the bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Bayard, Thurman, Edmunds and Morton.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the second section, in regard to duplicate returns from a State, was amended so as to read "That the return only from any State shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separate, shall each decide each to be the true and valid return."

At 4 P. M. Morton said, to test the sense of the Senate, he would move that a recess be taken from 5 to 7:30 o'clock P. M., with the understanding that this bill should be finished to-night.

Mr. EDMUNDS said after this bill should be disposed of he proposed to move to take up the Civil Rights bill, and speaking for himself, though he hoped with the assent of the majority, he proposed that those opposed to the bill should have an opportunity they wanted to discuss it till 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Then, if there were amendments, there could be a short discussion under the five minutes rule, and then the Senator having charge of the bill should have a right to close the debate.

Mr. THURMAN said he could not consent to any such arrangement. He did not wish to speak on the Civil Rights bill, as he had twice spoken elaborately on the subject, and would now only vote on it. He had hoped when the bill in regard to the counting of the Presidential vote should be finished, a majority of the Senate would take up the Steamboat bill, otherwise it would be lost. If it had been decided elsewhere that the Civil Rights bill should override everything else, then he had no hope for the Steamboat bill. He was not willing to enter into any such agreement as the one proposed.

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was nothing left but for the Senate to go on and do the business that it had to do.

Mr. MORTON withdrew his motion for a recess.

The consideration of the bill in regard to the counting of votes for President and Vice President was resumed, and Mr. MERRIMON spoke in opposition to it.

HOUSE.

An All-Night Session.

11:30 A. M.—The House is still in session, and precisely where it was at three o'clock this morning, so far as business is concerned. Most of the members are completely used up. Mr. Butler is asleep in his seat, and a score of members are stretched on sofas in the cloak rooms and around the chamber. The Clerk is calling the roll in a clear voice.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., is the leader of the Republican side, but while the roll was being called Mr. Cessna, his First Lieutenant, took his place, rallying and strengthening his forces as occasion required. The opposition was headed by Mr. Randall, seconded by Mr. Speer. The Speaker occupied the chair throughout the session, deciding promptly the many difficult points constantly arising.

12 M.—At this hour the House seems no nearer the end than it was an hour ago. The all-night session was consumed in getting round in a vicious circle. When the question whether the House shall now consider the Caucus Force bill came to be voted on, the Democrats refused to vote, and as the Republicans could not keep in the hall a full majority from their own ranks, the vote would show that a quorum was not present, and then there would be a call of the House, with all the tedious prospects connected. When these were all over, and further proceedings under the call dispensed with, the House would come back to the real question of consideration of the bill, and again the Democrats would refrain from voting, and again, in the absence of a quorum, another call of the House would be entered on, and so on to the point of beginning. With all this, and notwithstanding the disgust of the leaders at being thus thwarted in spite of the new rule prohibiting dilatory motions, there was no exhibition of ill temper on either side. Mr. Butler took supper at his desk.

1 P. M.—At this hour the dead-lock continues. The time is consumed mainly in calling the roll on motions to appeal, lay on the table, reconsider, &c.

A motion to adjourn having been made by a member on the Democratic side, Mr. BUTLER raised the point of order that it was a dilatory motion.

The Speaker ruled it was not, and the yeas and nays were taken on the question of adjournment. The vote resulted: Ayes 109, noes 154. So the motion to adjourn was defeated.

Mr. HEREFORD then offered the following:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the House adjourn to the 1st of March.

The Speaker decided it out of order, refused to entertain an appeal from his decision, and ruled that pending a motion to suspend the rules, which has been made by Mr. Coburn, only two motions can be entertained, viz.: a motion to adjourn and a motion to adjourn to a fixed date.

Mr. ELDREDGE then moved to adjourn to Saturday, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The result of the call was yeas 81, nays 174.

Mr. COBURN then moved to take up the Force bill, upon which Mr. ELDREDGE raised the question of consideration, and demanded the yeas and noes, which were again ordered. The vote stood ayes 170, noes 89.

Mr. ELDREDGE then moved to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to consider, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Eldredge's motion was defeated—yeas 161, nays 86—and the bill was then taken up and read.

After the bill had been read, Mr. NIBLACK made a point of order that inasmuch as it provided for the creation of new offices, it should first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker refused to entertain the point of order, and Mr. NIBLACK appealed.

Mr. CONGER moved to lay the appeal on the table, upon which the ayes and noes were demanded. Carried—yeas 142, nays 56.

Mr. COBURN rose at four o'clock to open the debate, but remarked that the time which had been occupied in getting ready had been so long, and every one was so worn out, that it seemed almost impossible to go on with the work necessary for the bill this evening. He would yield to have some amendments offered.

Amendments were thereupon offered or suggested by Messrs. Butler (Mass.), Cannon, Hawley (Ills.), and E. R. Hoar.

The amendment of the latter was to strike out the first, second and fourth sections, and of Cannon to strike out the thirteenth section.

Mr. CONGER then moved an adjournment, stating that he did so at the request of many members, who had been sitting in the hall for over twenty-nine hours without sleep and without regular meals.

Adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Conservatives and the Wheeler Compromise.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—An effort in the Conservative caucus to reconsider the vote of yesterday accepting the Wheeler compromise failed. Speaker Wiltz entered a protest against the Conservatives returning to the Hall of the House from which they were driven by hostile bayonets till they can do so without stultification or any concessions whatever. About thirty members afterwards signed Wiltz's protest, adopting its sentiments.

Petitions for and against the adoption of the Wheeler compromise have been in circulation among the business men of the city during the day, and have received very numerous signatures. Many cotton factors and others interested in staple products have signed a call for a meeting tomorrow night to protest against the adoption of the Wheeler proposition. On the other hand, large numbers of wholesale and retail merchants have signed a declaration in its support. A majority of the newspapers favor the adjustment.

The *Times* says: There is a marked change in popular feeling in favor of the Wheeler adjustment among Conservative property-holders and business men. Everything indicates that Kellogg has come to the front with renewed strength in the ranks of his adherents.

The *Bee* asks the Conservative caucus to reconsider their decision while there is yet time, and says their action yesterday was a deplorable submission.

The *Picayune* says: We believe a vast majority of the reflecting people of this city approve the position of the Conservative caucus, and we regret to learn a less emphatic on foot to give intelligible expression to the fact.

The *Bulletin* calls on every man who shouldered a gun on the 14th of September to come forward to-morrow evening and give his opinion of the compromise.

The *Republican* says of the compromise: The basis of the arrangement will be satisfactory to moderate men, Republicans or Democrats. It follows that Gov. Kellogg will no longer be considered as a usurper, but his authority will be recognized, and he will receive the support necessary to carry out the reform measures proposed.

CHICAGO.

Destitute Workmen Demanding Relief.

CHICAGO, February 25.—The Communists, an organization which originated during the panic of 1873, and which is composed chiefly of workmen of foreign extraction, who claim to be in destitute circumstances, have been for some days past threatening an outbreak in case their wants were not supplied, and had set to-day at two o'clock for a renewed demand on the Relief and Aid Society for assistance, declaring that in case such aid was not offered they would use other means of obtaining it. The city authorities made preparations for any possible outbreak, and up to this time there has been no disturbance further than the gathering of a large crowd around the rooms of the Relief and Aid Society, which was readily dispersed whenever policemen appeared and ordered them to do so.

Later.—The Communists have made any organized effort to secure explanations from the Relief and Aid Society this afternoon. After waiting for some time in the vicinity of the society's building they gradually and without any demonstration dispersed. A committee from their number waited on the officers of the society, and were assured that they should have an opportunity of examining the books if they desired, but that certain resolutions which they passed at a meeting last night could not be acted on at present.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 25.—In the House bills were passed to authorize the incorporation of companies to construct railroads; also to provide that there shall be no stay of execution of judgment rendered on claims for labor of operatives employed by the piece for a given time. A bill was introduced to prohibit the removal of the State Capital from Columbus to Cincinnati.

In the Senate this afternoon, the House bill to constitute County Commissioners courts of free turnpikes was passed; also, Senate bills to prevent the adulteration of milk, and to provide for the sale of canal and other State lands for the benefit of the Agricultural College.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, February 25.—The Senate this afternoon passed a bill to remove the capital from St. Paul to Kandiyohi. The vote was 22 to 18.

The House this afternoon passed a bill giving women the right to vote (known as the Gender Bemes Woman's Suffrage bill) by a vote of 56 to 42.

Both of the above are regarded as jokes by the members, and neither are likely to become laws, although as both Houses are in a joking mood, it would not be surprising if the capital was removed.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 25, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.63	41	100	N. W.	Lt. Rain.
2 P. M.	29.58	41	85	N. W.	Lt. Rain.
9 P. M.	29.97	30	78	W.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 29.79
Mean Thermometer, 35.
Highest Thermometer, 42.
Lowest Thermometer, 30.
Rainfall, .48.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 26, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lake region and Middle States, rising barometer, cooler and brisk northwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Railway Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 25. A suit has been entered in the United States District Court by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co. against the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Co. and others, to compel the specific performance of an agreement dated January 22nd, 1869, and an agreement supplemental thereto dated February 1st, 1870, and in the alternative such relief as they may be entitled to in equity.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

PUDDLERS get $4.25 per ton in Reading.

THE strike at Fall River, Mass., still continues.

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co. have started their new sheet steel mill.

GRAFF, BENNETT & Co. are still running their five Danks puddling machines.

ALL the glass factories on the South Side are in operation, Ripley & Co.'s having started this week.

HUSSEY, BINNS & Co. have commenced operations at their new shovel factory, and are filling sample orders.

The Connellsville *Tribune* understands that Samuel Detwiler and others have concluded a contract with a Pittsburgh furnace for all the ore they can furnish.

THROUGHOUT the oil regions of Pennsylvania, not a pound of foreign steel is used in boring wells; and there the resulting cost of boring a drill is so considerable, sometimes involving the abandonment of the well itself, that price is nothing as compared with quality; so that the universal use of American steel in that broad area attests its superiority.

THE officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are gradually putting the employees of the various shops in Reading to work again. Many of the painters are again on duty in the paint shop; the blacksmiths at the new car shops are at work, and on Monday of last week about one hundred men commenced work at the new car shops.

THE Scottdale rolling mill of Everson, Knap & Co., and the blast furnace of Knap, Macrum & Co., at the same place, give employment to 200 men, and will probably employ 50 more when their narrow gauge railroad is completed. The latter firm has been using about 50 per cent. of Lake Superior and other ores from a distance, but they soon hope to use only from 12½ to 15 per cent.—*American Manufacturer.*

VAN PELT, who attracted considerable attention in some portions of Ohio during the temperance excitement last year, was arrested at Wilmington, Ohio, on Wednesday, for disturbing a religious meeting. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and thirty days in the workhouse. He is the keeper of a low doggery, having fallen from grace as soon as his services for making temperance speeches failed to pay him better.

WEATHER STRIPS
At THOMPSON & Co's, 84 Wood street.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Indiana has voted against Dr. DeKoven.

—Timothy Tobias Copenhagen, who served under Napoleon I. during his campaign, died recently in the Bourbon County (Ky.) Poorhouse.

—At Painesville, Ohio, last Wednesday night, the cider mill owned by Garfield & Warner was destroyed by fire. A neighboring brewery, owned by them, was also much damaged. Loss $5,000; insured for about half the loss.

—Delegates from a number of marine engineers associations throughout the country have been in secret session in Cleveland, for the purpose of organizing a National Marine Engineers Association. The organization was completed, and the meeting adjourned last Wednesday night to meet in Baltimore on the third Tuesday in January, 1876.

—A terrible crime has been committed in Greene county, Ky. Miss Hutchinson, of that county, recently gave birth to a child of which her sister's husband, Edward Woolridge, is said to be the father. The child was murdered, and Woolridge at last accounts was in jail. The condition of the woman is critical, and great excitement prevails in the community over the affair.

—The trial of fifty-one persons, residents of Owen county, Kentucky, for conspiracy to prevent a Deputy United States Marshal from executing a process of court, is now in progress in the United States District Court in Louisville, and is exciting great interest throughout that State. Among the accused parties are the Police Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of Owen county.

—Charles Williamson and John Smith were each sentenced in Salt Lake City, on Thursday, to seven years in the penitentiary for stealing a note from a dead man. Phillip Hoffer, for the murder of Van Valkenburg about a year ago, was given the choice of being *shot, hanged* or guillotined, as provided by law, but expressing no preference, he was sentenced to be hanged on June 25th.

STATE BREVITIES.

A GANG of tramps attempted to take possession of the Meadville Poor House, but were defeated and routed.

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL MARSHALL, of Mahoning township, Butler county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday, February 17th. There were present fifty of their descendents, being all of their children and grandchild

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OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

CONGRESS will adjourn one week from yesterday.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION has some friends in Ohio. The House has declared in favor of the measure.

DURING the Granger excitement in Wisconsin the Potter Railroad law was rushed through the Legislature, and now the people themselves desire a change, as the law has been found imperfect and exceedingly oppressive. Hasty legislation always comes to grief.

THE repeal of the Local Option act moves along. Yesterday the friends of repeal, elated by their success of the previous evening, had the bill pass its second reading. At this rate of progress, it will come before the Senate next week. Both sides claim to have control of the Senate, but the vote will tell.

THE "compromise" as it is called, seems to be about the most practical way out of the difficulties of the Louisiana case. The Kellogg Government is recognized, and the legality of the election of 1874, which will give the Conservatives control of the lower House of the Legislature, is also accepted. It seems to be the quickest and fairest solution of the problem.

HIS HONOR, JUDGE MCCANDLESS, does not seem to be anxious to hold on to the Judicial office, and has, it is stated, so expressed himself in a letter to Senator Scott, in which he says the bill retiring him on full pay is perfectly satisfactory. There is yet, however, some doubt as to whether the bill will pass, as the friends of the Judge do not see any necessity for his retiracy.

THE "pavement question" is agitating London just as it did a number of American cities a few years ago—notably Pittsburgh. The Londoners look with a kindly eye upon the wood pavements, and propose to give them a trial. Experience is a sure teacher, and London will learn. Pittsburgh has passed through the mill, and her people will appreciate the misery about to be inflicted upon the Londoners.

THE girls at the Wesleyan Female Seminary at Cincinnati, dramatized Miss Alcott's "Little Women" and gave the performance last week in the College Chapel. There is a little breeze in Methodistic circles down there now, but the girls, sustained by the Principal, contend that if they could read the book there could be no harm in adapting it to dramatic representation; and the girls thus far seem to have the best of the argument.

THE Grand Jury of Westmoreland county seem anxious to do something about those murders of Italians at Buena Vista, although their actions thus far have not been marked with much that seems like justice. They have, however, just found true bills against five persons, whose names, for some mysterious reason, cannot as yet be given. If there was a little less secresy and circumlocution about this business, it would have a fairer look.

A BILL now pending in the New Jersey Assembly to incorporate the "New Jersey Catholic Protectory," provides for "a Catholic Reform School, to be founded and supported by the State, and to be entirely under Roman Catholic management." The Trenton *State Gazette* denounces the bill as an attempt to establish a purely sectarian State institution, contrary to the spirit and letter both of the National and State Constitutions.

THE bill prepared by and introduced in the House by Representative H. M. Long, with reference to a division of cities, is worthy of special attention. It divides the cities of the Commonwealth into five classes instead of three. It provides that all cities of over 300,000 inhabitants shall constitute first class; all over 100,000 and less than 300,000, second class; all over 50,000 and less than 100,000, third class; all over 25,000 and less than 50,000, fourth class, and all under 25,000, fifth class.

THE attempt to form a Senate in France is the outgrowth of a good idea, but the proposed plan of its accomplishment seems rather complicated. It is proposed to elect its members one-fourth by the present Assembly, and the other three-fourths by the Departments, the Councils and the District. It seems like going a long way around to accomplish a good object, but any plan will do that will bring about the organization of a Conservative body, that will act as a sort of balance wheel in French politics and legislation.

THE Legislature never seems happier than when it is tinkering with the liquor laws. The latest proposed amendment is one offered by Mr. Lusk, which provides for a fine of $10 or five days' imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, upon any person who is found intoxicated. In case the liquor is purchased on Sunday, the defendant can secure his release by testifying where he secured it, and the party selling it is then to be prosecuted. If the laws already on the statute books were properly enforced, perhaps the Legislature could be relieved of the labor of enacting any more on this subject.

IN Arkansas, the Garland Legislature has adopted a series of acts concerning labor, one of which provides that if a laborer shall, without good cause, leave any man's service before his contract expires, he shall be liable to his employer for the full amount which would have been due at the expiration, and "the amount shall constitute a lien upon the laborer's future wages." The effect of this law, which might be made very severe for the blacks, will be counteracted by the unwillingness which the negroes will, and already do, manifest to work for any one except themselves. If the contracts of planters with blacks are to entail such consequences, the white planters will find that no negroes will make contracts with them; and huge plantations will be cut up into numbers of small farms.

THE bringing forward of Governor Tilden as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, does not seem to please the organs of the party anywhere outside of New York. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper in the West, referring to the matter recently, took occasion to observe that "Tilden's friends were fooling their time away—that in the Presidential pack he was 'deuce low.'" Now the Baltimore *Gazette*, the ablest representative of its party South, expresses its dissent with the tableaux performed at Albany, in which the kind-hearted old poet of the *Evening Post* was a conspicuous figure. The *Gazette* observes: "Now we desire, as they say in Congress, to put in a word just here, for this is the assumption at which we revolt, our conviction being clear—and the sooner our friends in New York understand it the better—that, in view of the past as well as the almost certain future, no candidate will be taken from New York."

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Another pleasant delusion seems to be fading away, in the discovery that the "rich lands of the Great Northwest" are not quite so rich as the prospectuses of land speculators, at first made us believe. At least, there is some doubt thrown upon the accuracy of the glowing descriptions we have had of the great fertility of these lands, by the reports of Gen. Hayen, who has just issued a new pamphlet on the subject. In this latest emanation from his pen, the General presents the startling assertion that the marvellous richness of the region designated is but a flowery figure of speech, and that practically the present frontier lines of settlement are the limit of the really valuable tillable land of the West. Beyond the lines where the settler has already pitched his tent, there is nothing to allure the tiller of the soil. In short, the substance of the General's argument is that "all that great section of country between the 100th meridian on the East and the Sierra Nevada mountains on the West, with British America for its Northern border, and Mexico on the South—a territory thousands of miles in extent, and large enough for thirty-seven good sized States—into which it has been expected the immigration of the next quarter century would pour itself and fully develop the heart of the continent, has been proved to be, with rare exception, generally an arid waste, unsusceptible of cultivation and worthless for agricultural purposes."

If the General's conclusions are true,—and it must be confessed there are many corroborative evidences of it—the question as to the emigration of the future becomes an interesting one; especially so in the older States, which have been passed by, the tide of emigration pressing forward to the Eldorado of the far West. If this Eldorado proves to be something of a mirage, the influence of that fact will bear directly upon the prosperity of the older States. There are millions of acres of as fair land as the sun shines upon, which have never yet been touched, but which invite the hardy toiler and will yield a rich increase to the husbandman. They have been passed by in the wild rush for a supposed Paradise beyond, but their time, it seems, is coming. It is a pity to have the pleasant vision of the exhaustless agricultural wealth of the far Northwest dispelled, but after all, the old adage will be exemplified, "that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," for with the fading away of the dream will come a greater attention to what we really have—that which, in the yet undeveloped West and Southwest, is nearer at hand.

WOMAN'S WORK AND WAGES.

No question has been more frequently discussed than that arising from the difficulty experienced by women in earning a livelihood when thrown upon the world to gain a subsistence, or perchance, to provide for the support of helpless others. The broad difference between the wages paid to men and those begrudgingly bestowed upon women has been often cited as evidence of injustice and oppression, and the abuse heaped upon employers using such discrimination has been beyond all measure of reason. Writing or talking for a whole century of years can never accomplish any reform in the matter, or elevate the weaker sex to the plane of equality with men in the amount of wages obtained, provided no practical method of reform be adopted. All labor, like commodities, finds market value just in proportion to the supply and demand for the same. Educate woman to perform a certain class of work in which there is a scarcity of workmen and a large demand for the products, and she will have no more difficulty in obtaining remunerative prices for her services than have men.

It is not surprising that the skilled puddler in the rolling mill exacts and receives from his employers wages for his labor which double those paid to the ordinary hand, whose work, perhaps, is much more arduous, wearing and exhaustive. No clamor, comparatively, is raised about the injustice of the wide discrepancy in wages in his case, inasmuch as all recognize the fact that it is the quality, the brain and experience put in the labor, that commands the higher prices. Hundreds and thousands of men who never saw the interior of a rolling mill or factory could perform the drudgery of the rough hands as well as those who have had years of experience in that direction; but there are few possessed with that large training and education acquired by experience which would render them capable of discharging the work falling to those engaged in the higher departments of labor. It is the capacity to do, not the amount done, which regulates the prices paid for labor next to the unalterable laws of supply and demand. Until within a comparatively short time women have depended almost entirely on the needle for support. They had not been educated to occupy the higher positions in the ranks of workmen. A whole army of women follow in the same path, perform similar work, and employers are compelled to take advantage of the over-supply of the market and pay what the unthinking philanthropic world styles starving prices. For the seeming injustice of poor wages, those who go into a market to purchase labor are not responsible. They would not be just to themselves or their customers did they pay more for the services they buy than the fair market value of the same.

Women are capable of performing a variety of work if properly educated and trained; and if, like men, they master any branch of the lighter mechanics, their compensation must rate equal with that paid the stronger sex. Lately many women have been introduced into the profession of telegraphy, and the experiment has been attended with the most flattering results. A large number have also become compositors on newspapers. In these positions they prove peculiarly fitted for the work, and, discharging their duties equally well as men who previously monopolized these places, receive the same compensation. True, they are unfitted for the demoralizing and health-breaking night duties peculiar to city offices, yet for the lighter day service they are in every respect equal to the men. Watch-making, gold working, tinning, paper box making, marble cutting, manufacturing of delicate machinery, wood carving, sign painting, type setting, clerking, book-keeping, copying, editing, and hundreds of other vocations in busy life, now almost entirely filled by men who might as well be chopping wood or rolling iron, could be occupied by women, whose fair hand and fertile brains would develop equal proficiency if the proper training and education were afforded. It is, therefore, idle to talk of no opportunities being offered woman to obtain a livelihood, or of the gross injustice of the world in awarding her poor pay for her work. The responsibility should be charged on those upon whom devolves the duty of educating girls, and not upon business men and merchants. If they are fitted for places in the trades and professions, they can demand and receive the same remuneration for their work as men; and until they are so fitted, will be compelled to eke out a miserable subsistence on beggarly poor wages.

THE ladies in several American cities have a distinct recollection of Alexis—the sensational Alexis, who visited this country a couple of years ago. The story of his marriage to the girl of his heart, in spite of the paternal frowns, has been detailed, and here is a picture of the girl Alexis did marry, after all: "The cares of the household don't seem to trouble Mrs. Alexis. She comes out in charming Parisian costume daily, her golden hair hanging over her shoulders in girlish carelessness. With light blue eyes and creamy complexion, she looks hardly seventeen, and is only nineteen, while the prince is twenty-four."

PERSONAL.

GRANGERS' ticket for 1876—Garrett and Scott.

NILSSON and Patti are both in their thirty-second year.

IF JOHN YOUNG BROWN doesn't want to be forgotten he will get up at once and make another speech.

A WOMAN lecturer says that man's inhumanity to man can not compare in severity with woman's "inhuwomanity" to woman.

IN London they are advertising "Prince Bismarck's sauce for fish, flesh and fowl." They should get from the Pope a certificate of its excellence.

THE Boston *Journal* says: We wish somebody would give David A. Wells an office, so that the people might see whether he is a great statesman.

AND now the Washington correspondents call Senator Hamlin the most graceful dancer in Washington; last year it was General Sherman. Who next?

MISS BROOKS, of Northfield, Vermont, recently horsewhipped a fellow named Kelley, eighteen years old, for throwing an obscene publication into her sleigh. Served him right.

SARAH JONES, of Bridgeport, received an offer of marriage and said "no," supposing her lover would press his suit. He didn't, however, but coolly walked off home, and the next day a letter came to him from the maiden, saying that since he was "so very determined" she would marry him. Her quick wit saved her from a broken heart.

GREENVILLE, Tennessee, has considerable notoriety; and why is it? Because the first abolition paper in America was published there; it is the home of Andrew Johnson; General John H. Morgan was killed there; it was visited in 1873 with cholera; was the only town south of Mason and Dixon's line in which the crusade raged, and Betsy Ward lived there.

BRYANT is a small, spare man, who looks as if he would be cold if you touched him with his clothes off. At the top of his slender, medium figure is a large, steady head, covered with hair and beard of a rather luxuriant white, streaked with yellow. His skin is reddish. His eyes are blue, and shine in a winter night like the beads of two handirons when there is no fire. His articulation is distinct and cold.

HON. WM. SPRIGG HALL, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Ramsey county, Minnesota, died on a railroad train near Baltimore on Thursday, Judge Hall has been in very delicate health for several years. He was a native of Annapolis, Md., and had been on a visit to his former home, in the hope that the change would benefit him. He was on his return to St. Paul when he died. He leaves a wife and several children.

EX-GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR met with a painful accident on Saturday evening last. Mistaking a pitcher containing a strong solution of sulphate of copper for a pitcher of water, he rubbed some of its contents in his eyes, and as they became painful he administered glycerine. This greatly increased the pain, and when medical aid arrived the Governor was unable to open his eyes. At first it was feared that the eyes had been permanently injured, but skillful treatment has removed this danger.

THE death of J. W. Simcoe Kerr, Chief of the Tribes of the Six Nations, occurred at St. Catharines, Ontario, on Thursday morning. He was the third son of the late William Johnson Kerr, "Thayendenaga," who was a descendant of Sir William Johnson, Governor of the State of New York during the war of independence, and also chief of the said tribes for some years, by right of his wife, a Miss John. He was a lawyer of ability. The announcement of the death of the chief of those tribes brings to mind a host of historical reminiscences of the bloody Brant. This deadegdant of the pitiless "Theyendenaja" leaves no children.

THE *Jewish Messenger* thus fixes the supreme period of man's life: "From forty to sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered as in the prime of life. His natural strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attack of disease, and experience has given his judgment the soundness of almost infallibility. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has laid in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE last revolution in Venezuela is ended, but no one knows when the next one will begin.

No three men taken at random anywhere seem to agree on the Beecher case, and how then shall twelve agree?

THE Rugg Company's edge tool factory, at West Chesshire, Connecticut, is burnt. Loss $45,000, insurance $20,000. A large number of persons are thrown out of employment by the fire.

THE latest reports of the sea serpent come by way of Australia. It was seen by those on board the Carlish Castle, on the 17th of October last, in latitude 45 degrees North, longitude 12 degrees West.

NEW ORLEANS looks upon Eads as its savior. His jetty scheme will give employment to so many people that it will revive business and give the people something to think of besides cutting each others throats.

THAT kind of emotional madness which the revivalists call religion will flourish in London this season, as special edifices are in course of erection in different parts of the metropolis under the auspices of Moody and Sankey.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE San Francisco sugar refineries are reported to have bought up the 1875 crop of Hawaii sugar, at the rate of 4¼ cents in Honolulu or 5 cents in San Francisco, the sugar not to be over No. 10 in color, or less than 93 degrees saccharine standard.

IT IS funny that some keen American should, in Paris, turn up as green as boys from the country in the hands of our city sharpers. Paris papers recount the case of a rich American swindled by two *cafe* acquaintances out of $10,000 by a confidence game.

AN injunction having been granted restraining the execution of Gordan and Wagner, at Augusta, Ga., on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law requiring the Governor to fix the date for their execution, the Governor has reprieved both men for four weeks.

THE Corning (Ia.) *Union* gives currency to the statement that a belle of that town was heard to exclaim at a concert given in that place a few evenings ago: "How delightful the colored folks sing; their tintimbulations float to my dulcet ear like angels' voices clothed in rhapsody."

ANYBODY who wants a young Englishman who parts his hair in the middle can get one in Greece, cheap. He is held by Greek brigands, who only ask 12 shillings for him. At last accounts there were no takers at those figures. Persons who are waiting to get a little one for a cent may slip up.

NOTHING produces such mixed feelings in a person as to read on the fly-leaf of a book which he has just taken from a Sunday-school library a passage like the following: "A sweet, celestial-looking girl, whose face is radiant with reflected light from the better land, always cuts a poor figure chewing peanuts at a Friday-evening prayer-meeting."

THE annual catalogue of the Jefferson Medical College has been recently issued, by which it appears that the number of students in attendance during the session 1874-5, was 483, the largest class assembled in Philadelphia since the war. The class of the previous session, 1873-4, numbered 473, and was the largest for that year in the United States.

A DISPATCH from Florence, Arizona, states that a man recently arrested as Bender, the Kansas murderer, escaped from the guards on the 17th, and wandered in the mountains four days. Driven by starvation to come in, he was recaptured here. He gives his name as Henry Deshmiller, is very reticent, and answers exactly the description of Bender.

THE New Haven *Journal* makes note of an old resident of that city, about seventy years of age, with a rubicund face and an excellent story-teller, who has been a steady drinker of gin and sugar for sixty years, consuming, on an average, two quarts a week. What puzzles the teetotalists is the fact that he has never been seen intoxicated all this time, minds his own business, and asks others to do the same.

Marital Rights.

The following copy of an agreement prepared in 1846, by a woman who wanted to live happily with her troublesome husband, is published in the Knoxville *Press and Herald*: "You do solemnly swear that you will never beat nor cuss or abuse me without greater provocation than I have given you; that you will not debar me from going to see my connection and neighbors when opportunity permits, nor them from coming to my amusement or assistance in sickness nor health; that you will not be against going with me to meeting or for me to go on the same terms; that you will never throw up what has been passed in anger; that you will provide house room handy to water, and stay there; that you will not move me out of the settlement without I am willing to go; that you will provide things to work on and with; that you will not treat me with the hardship, flout or wound my feelings as you have done, but perform the duties of husband and try for a living in peace on all sides. I do solemnly swear that I will not throw up what has been past in anger; that I will not flout nor wound your feelings without cause; that I will perform the duty of a wife as far as health and reason will admit. I will treat you with kindness while you do me, and try for a living in peace on all sides.

DEBTS OF THE WORLD.

The Amount Annually Increasing.

We endeavored nearly two years ago to give in these columns an approximate estimate of the national debts of the world. We concluded on that occasion that the indebtedness of the world might be placed at about £4,200,000,000. During the two years which have since passed there is good reason to believe that a large addition has been made to this sum. New countries and old countries vie with each other in the money markets of Europe, and even China has, within the last few weeks, commenced a national debt. There is considerable difficulty in ascertaining the liabilities of the various nations which are thus heavily indebted. The annual almanacs give us some assistance on the subject, and the careful information which the *Economist* publishes in the "Investor's Manual" affords also considerable help in solving the question. The following are the best estimates which we can form of the principal National debts at the present time. We have contrasted them with the figures which we gave two years ago:

Country.	Debt (Estimated). 1873.	1875.
France	£ 748,000,000	£ 900,000,000
Great Britain	780,000,000	780,000,000
United States	433,000,000	440,000,000
Italy	360,000,000	360,000,000
Spain	241,000,000	273,000,000
Austria	306,000,000	350,000,000
Russia	355,000,000	440,000,000
German Empire, States composing	288,000,000	290,000,000
Turkey	124,000,000	125,000,000
India	108,000,000	120,000,000
	£3,693,000,000	£4,040,000,000
Increase		347,000,000

The apparent increase in the indebtedness of the United States, and the apparent decrease in the indebtedness of the Russian empire are due to our having followed on this occasion a different and, we believe, more accurate authority than in 1873. These ten countries, therefore, owe in the aggregate upwards of £4,000,000,000, and have added nearly ten per cent. to their indebtedness during the last two years. No other country in the world owes anything like £100,000,000. The ten next largest debts stand, we believe, about as follows: Brazil, £82,000,000; Holland, £80,000,000; Egypt, £75,000,000; Portugal, £69,000,000; Mexico, £68,000,000; Australasian colonies, £46,000,000; Peru, £37,000,000; Belgium, £36,000,000; Hungary, £32,000,000; Canada, £30,000,000; making a total of £550,000,000. The twenty largest national debts in the world amount, therefore, in the aggregate, to £4,590,000,000. If we add £150,000,000 for the smaller debts, the national indebtedness of the world must amount to £4,750,000,000.

It is nearly as difficult to ascertain the charges which these debts involve as the amount of the debts themselves. But again, taking in the main the *Economist* as our guide, we shall arrive at the following conclusions:

	Debt.	Interest.	Rate per ct.
France	£900,000,000	£33,000,000	3½
England	780,000,000	26,700,000	3½
United States	440,000,000	29,600,000	4½
Italy	360,000,000	15,400,000	4
Austria	350,000,000	15,000,000	4½
Spain	273,000,000	11,000,000	3
Russia	240,000,000	13,480,000	4
Turkey	125,000,000	9,500,000	7
Germany	290,000,000	9,000,000	4½
Egypt	75,500,000	7,500,000	10
India	120,000,000	5,800,000	4½
Mexico	62,500,000	4,000,000	6
Brazil	82,000,000	3,100,000	4
Australasia	46,000,000	2,700,000	6
Peru	37,000,000	2,600,000	7
Holland	80,000,000	3,220,000	2¾
Portugal	69,000,000	2,150,000	3
Belgium	36,000,000	1,750,000	5
Hungary	32,000,000	1,300,000	3
Canada	30,000,000	1,500,000	5
	£4,500,000,000	£188,550,000	

The debts of these different countries alone impose, then, a charge of £188,000,000 a year on their inhabitants. If we add £11,000,000 or £12,000,000 for the unenumerated debts, the National debts must impose a charge of £200,000,000 on the taxpayers of the world, or of twice the sum which France, the country with the largest revenue in the world, is annually raising.

The rate of interest which these countries are severally paying on the nominal amount of their debt must not, of course, be confounded with the rate at which they can now borrow. Judged by the latest quotations on the Stock Exchange, some of these may be given as follows: England, 3 1-4 per cent.; India, 4 per cent.; Holland, 4 1-4 per cent.; Canada, 4 1-2 per cent.; Australia, 4 1-2 per cent.; United States, 4 3-4 per cent.; France, 5 per cent.; Russia, 5 per cent.; Brazil, 5 per cent.; Italy, 6 per cent.; Portugal, 6 per cent.; Hungary, 7 1-2 per cent.; Egypt, 9 per cent.; Turkey, 10 per cent.; Peru, 10 per cent.; Spain, 15 per cent.; Mexico, 18 per cent.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CHINESE GRIEF.

Mourning for the Emperor of China.

The Emperor of China being dead, says the London *Weekly Dispatch*, all his subjects, according to their rank, will be required to mourn his decease. On the proclamation of the Governor of the Province, the Mandarins under him not only put on mourning, but paint out the decorations on their house walls, and wrap their sedan chairs in black cloth. The common people have to shave their heads, and also perform certain ceremonies prescribed especially for them; but as for the Mandarins and local gentry, on a second proclamation from the Governor of the Province, they meet together on certain appointed days in a particular temple to "lift up their lamentations" for the departed monarch whom most of these mourners never once beheld. The mode of their proceeding is in this wise: The Mandarins, gentry and others entitled to take part in the ceremonial, having mustered inside the temple, slowly and silently take up each one the position prescribed for him, according to his rank, on a raised platform previously prepared. This done, a professor of ceremony appears on the scene. Everybody being ready, the professor, amid profound silence, calls out, in commanding tone, "Kneel down!" Immediately one hundred individuals, more or less, being the highest in rank and power in the province, simultaneously fall prostrate. Then the next order comes: "Knock your heads once upon the ground," which the company immediately do. Again and again the foreheads tap the floor, and yet a third time they are required to kneel and knock. The Professor, while they are still on their hands and knees, now commands them to "begin their lamentations;" whereupon these adult, rational beings commence to moan and weep in a whimpering, subdued tone of voice. This having been kept up for a minute or so, all are ordered to "stop their crying," "rise up," and "disperse from their places," which, by this time, they seem not unwilling to do. Thus ends the ceremony of "three bowings and nine knockings." The funniest thing connected with the whole business is, that until the Emperor's death has been officially announced from Pekin, nobody is supposed to be sorry. A steamer momentously brings the news down to a province long before the Governor's official despatch arrives, and thus, though the Emperor's decease is perfectly well known, everybody surprisingly commands his feelings, and goes about his business as usual. It is only when the Government sends forth his public announcement that the land is convulsed with sudden and universal sorrow. Happy is the monarch whom his people delight to honor.

The Products of American Dairies.

The statistics of the American dairies have been compiled by Mr. Fairchild, President of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, at the request, through ex-Governor Seymour, of the Hon. Frank Hereford, of West Virginia. In Mr. Fairchild's report it is shown that the consumption of butter in the United States is 1,040,000,000 pounds per annum, for table use alone, and it is estimated that one-third more may be added for culinary purposes, making a total home consumption of about 1,387,000,000 pounds. The exports from the United States and Canada are about 15,000,000 pounds, making an annual product of 1,402,000,000 pounds, which, at an average value of 50 cents per pound, amounts to $420,000,000. The present production of cheese is currently estimated to be about 300,000,000 pounds. The receipts at New York for 1874 were 2,46,575 boxes, and the shipments were 1,659,491 boxes. The exports from the United States ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were 90,611,057 pounds, and the exports from the Dominion of Canada were 23,183,223 pounds, exclusive of exports to the United States, making a total American export of 113,794,280 pounds. Mr. Fairfield calls attention to the incompleteness and uselessness of the statistics of the Census Bureau, and suggests the establishment of a Bureau at Statistics at Washington, which shall furnish complete and trustworthy figures bearing upon all agricultural products.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schwartz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

A New Route for Communication Between the Countries.

Captain Morsby, of the British war ship Basilisk, in a communication addressed to the Governor of New South Wales, December 2, 1874, gives the following information with reference to the survey of the coast of New Guinea:

This survey has been successfully carried out, with the following results: A triangulated survey of the east shores and seas of New Guinea, embracing a space of eighty-five miles of latitude and fifty-five miles of longitude, has been completely finished. It contains, in addition to all the coast lines and reefs, &c., being shown, more than three thousand miles of separately fixed soundings. A running survey has been made on the northern shores of New Guinea, from East Cape to Astrolabe Gulf, and an approximate coast line of 700 or 800 miles in extent laid down. It has been proved that a safe channel exists around the east end of New Guinea, by which a new and shorter route than before known is opened up between Australia and China. The passage is not recommended for sailing vessels without a pilot or local knowledge, but as a steam route (and steam is fast becoming the carrying power of the world) it has no drawbacks. The greatest depth off the north coast of New Guinea at which soundings were obtained was 2,000 fathoms

Terrible Coasting Accident.

The most deplorable, and yet singular accident, occurred at Meriden, Conn., Monday evening, Feb. 23. It seems that a party of young men and ladies had formed themselves into what is termed a coasting party, and had constructed for the evening's pleasure a "double-ripper." The sleds were so arranged as to accommodate about a dozen persons at a time. At the time of the accident there were ten persons on the sled, going at the rate of a mile a minute. When about half way down the hill, the foremost person, Mr. Wm. Minchin, in attempting to steer aside from a passing sleigh, was by some defect in one of the runners of the sled, forced upon a post standing by the roadside. The collision was so very forcibly made as to throw all the occupants from their seats. The result of the collision was the killing of Mr. Minchin instantly, by his temple coming in contact with the post. The rest of the party, although not killed, were very badly hurt. Miss Lillie Woods, thigh fractured; Miss Addie Harvey, head and face badly bruised; Miss Lillie Bacon, hurt about the chest; Dr. T. S. Rust, forehead badly gashed. Out of the party only two escaped uninjured.

PROSPECTUS,

1786. — THE — 1875.

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WILL BE FOUND
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NEW
Spring Dress Goods.

Black Mohair Alpacas.

We have just opened a very large purchase of Black Alpacas, and now offer the best bargains in these goods to be found in the United States at 25c, 33c, 37½c, 62½c and 75c per yard.

Unsurpassed Bargains in
ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERES,
From 12½ to 25c, many decided bargains in

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BLACK DRESS SILKS!

We desire to call special attention to the best bargains in Black Dress Silks to be found in the United States, at $1, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50, $1.75, $1.87, $2, $2.25 and $2.50 per yard, admitted by best judges to be fully one-third under usual prices. We also offer extraordinary bargains in Black Dress Silks, from $3 to $4 per yard, fully $1 per yard under value.

New Spring Colors in Alpacas and Poplins.
New Plaids, Delaines, Tycoon Repps, &c.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
At 37½ and 50c, Bargains in Black Empress Cloths, well worth 50 and 62½c.
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At exceedingly low prices.
New Spring Shawls, all kinds.
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Crepe du Chene Lace Jackets. New styles Crepe and Illusion Neck Ruching.
Swiss Ties, with Lace Ends, Silk Illusion Ties, "new."
Crepe du Chene Ties, with Antique Lace Ends.
Silk Hat Scarfs, new styles. Striped Scarfs, White Silk Neckerchiefs,

Muslin Undergarments.

A new and fresh assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Chemises, Night Gowns, Drawers, Dressing Sacques, Skirts, &c.

Natural Linen Table Covers,

And Napkins to match; Turkey Red Table Covers and Napkins to match.
Damask Table Covers and Covering by the yard.
Turkey Red Table Covering at 41 per yard.
Napkins from $1.25 per dozen up.
Huck Towels at 15, 20 and 25c up. We are selling a Huck Towel at $3.00 per dozen, worth $3.75. A large line of fine Huck and Damask Towels, plain and colored borders.
New Colored Piques, Dieed Piques.
Tucked Muslin, Revered Stripe Vic Lawn, Plain and Barred Nainsooks,
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F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, February 26, 1875.

The money market continues quiet and without any obse; vable change as regards supply and demand. The banks could accommodate much more first class paper than is offering, but most of them discriminate carefully as to the credit of that presented and are not over-anxious about accepting long paper. Rates remain about as last quoted. Stocks and real estate are quiet and unchanged.

—The most marked feature in the last weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks is the heavy decline in deposits, amounting to $1,260,941. The loans decreased $288,946, the specie $88,650, and the circulation $50,; merty, and now that the circular is being ex- 457. The business at bank was less, the clearings showing a decrease of $1,825,101 and the balances a decrease of $178,447.

—The State of Massachusetts negotiated last week bills, in Boston, to five per cent. gold loan of $1,500,000 or the equivalent in sterling, payable in London. Among the bidders for the entire loan were Messrs Philip Speyer & Co., Drexel, Morrisier & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York. Also Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston. It is said that the bonds were awarded to last named firm, at a price equivalent to about 109 currency. The premium on gold was then 115, which makes the gold price about 95, which is a good rate for a 5 per cent. bond, but still we should have thought that under the existing case in the money market, a first-class bond like that would have commanded a higher figure.

—The following is the comparative statement of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending February 23, and since January 1:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
For the w'k..	$5,024,810	$6,458,305	$5,133,631
Previous.....	34,022,257	37,019,349	30,758,636
Since Jan. 1.	$39,047,067	43,477,654	35,892,267
Gold.....	114%	112%	114%

The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending February 19, and since January 1:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
For the week.			
Dry goods....	$5,281,755	$3,457,866	$3,658,653
Gen. mdse....	4,701,760	6,165,891	4,316,044
Totals.....	$9,983,515	$9,623,067	$7,974,697
Previous.....	53,688,477	42,446,942	38,366,560
Since Jan. 1.	$63,671,992	52,070,669	46,341,257

Included in the preceding statement are the following dry goods for the same period:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
For the week.			
Entered...	$ 2,891,253	$3,267,866	$3,658,653
Marketed	4,785,626	3,779,071	3,724,449
Since Jan. 1			
Entered..	$25,774,923	19,077,818	18,244,060
Withdrawn	24,127,4.6	19,905,276	19,049,262
Marketed	24,127,4.6	19,905,276	19,049,262

The exports of gold and silver for the week ending February 20 were $511,839, previously reported, $12,165,171 since January 1.

—The following statement exhibits the products of the precious metals throughout the world in 1874:

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
America.....	$ 57,000,000	$43,000,000	$100,000,000
Europe.....	21,000,000	5,000,000	26,000,000
Asia.....	14,000,000	3,000,000	17,000,000
Australia.....	56,000,000	1,000,000	57,000,000
New Zealand..	9,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
Africa.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Other countries	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Grand total..	$164,000,000	$55,000,000	$219,000,000

The annual product in 1853 was $285,000,000; in 1859, $135,000,000; and, in 1843, $73,000,000.

—The following shows the business of the Philadelphia Clearing House for the week preceding Monday, February 22, 1875:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Feb. 15....	$6,998,057 54	$747,624 18
" 16....	7,062,106 45	730,061 27
" 17....	6,916,818 09	877,026 97
" 18....	6,006,128 92	899,565 85
" 19....	5,560,192 65	571,018 84
" 20....	5,668,493 92	674,695 76
	$38,121,837 57	$4,499,992 87

—The foreign exports of hog product from seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday evening, and corresponding week last year, compare as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Pork, barrels.....	6,260	8,600
Lard, lbs.....	3,282,600	5,611,726
Bacon, lbs.....	9,178,400	11,617,908

Equal in pounds to... $13,713,000 18,350,544

—Wells, Fargo & Co. give the production of bullion for 1874 on the "Pacific slope" at $74,400,000, of which California produced the rest silver. California produced about $17,600,000 of gold, and Montana $1,500,000; Nevada over $35,000,000 of silver and Utah about $6,000,000. This is the largest production ever reached in any country, exceeding that of the previous year by $2,500,000.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Offered	Asked
Gold	114¼	114¾
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon	119¾	119½
5-20 1862	116¾	116½
25—1864	119¾	119½
" 1865	119¾	119½
" 1865 new.	119¾	119½
" 1867	119	119½
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119½
10-40's	118¾	118½
Currency 6's	118¾	119
New 5 per cents.	116¾	116¾
10-40's—coupons	116¾	116¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Erie	100⅜	101
L. C	6¼	6
C. C. & I. C.	34¾	34
St. Paul	54	54
Do. Pref	73½	74
Michigan Southern	72	70
Do Central	42¾	42½
Do. Pref	54½	54
Rock Island	101	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90½
Pacific Mail	23¼	23½
Western Union Telegraph	72	73
Ohio & Mississippi	25	25½
Toledo & Wabash	40¾	40¾
Do. Pref	11¾	11¾
Illinois Central	125½	126
Adams Express	101¾	101¾
American Express	69¾	69
U. S. "	87¾	87½
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	85	85½
Quicksilver	33	33
Quicksilver Pref	54	54
Fort Wayne	98	98
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20	20½
Panama	112	111½

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	55	55¾
" scrip	56¾	57
Reading	132	132½
United Cos. of N. J.	10½	11
Oil Creek	53	
Lehigh Valley	45	
Central Transportation	10¾	
A. V. R. R. 7-20	73	76
P. C. & St. L. 7's	97	

NEW YORK, February 25, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling was firm at 482@482½ for sixty days and 486 for sight. The custom receipts were $227,000. Gold was dull, opening and closing at 114¾. The carrying rates were 1, 3, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,415,000. The clearings were $40,000,000. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were strong and active, the Pacific, Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 8's being prominent features. State bonds were dull. Stocks were irregular during the first part of the day, but later became weak and lower, with Pacific Mail and Erie leading the decline. Western Union and Union Pacific were firmer. During the last hour the market was firm, and prices recovered ¼ to 1⅜ from the lowest point of the day. The greatest advance was in Pacific Mail, which rose to 25¾. Union Pacific, Rock Island, Lake Shore and Western Union were generally firm, with slight fluctuations. Ohios and Erie were exceptionally weak, the latter on various unfounded rumors about a reduction of rates, default on March interest, &c. The transactions aggregated 189,000 shares, of which 65,000 were Pacific Mail, 31,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwest, 14,000 Erie, 8,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Ohios, 17,000 Wabash, and 13,000 Union Pacific.

Government securities.—U.S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of '62, 116⅝; do of '64, 117¼; do of '65, 119⅝; do of '65 new, 118⅝; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 119⅝; 10-40s, 116⅝; new 6s, 114⅜; currency 6s, 118¾. Missouri 6s, 95½; Tennessee, old, 80; do new, 66; Virginia, new, 30; do old 30; 67; do new, 66; 26; do new, 12.

State Bonds.—Canton, 64; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73; Quicksilver, 34½; Adams Express, 101½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 85½; American Merchants Union Express, 69¾; United States Express, 87½; Pacific Mail, 23¾; New York Central, 101¼; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 125½; do pref'd, 126; Michigan Central, 71; Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern common, 42¾; do preferred, 54½; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 84; Toledo & Wabash, 11½; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 94; Burlington & Quincy, 104¾; Lake Shore, 64; Panama, 6; Illinois Central, 126; Pacific, 69¾; Central Pacific, 96¾; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110.

LONDON, February 25—1 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £202,000 in the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 43⅝ per cent. Consols: money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; do of '68, 107¾; 10-40's, 102½; new 5s, 102; New York Central, 92; Erie, 25¾; do preferred, 49½. Illinois Central, 94. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,049,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 66f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, February 25.—5-20's of 1862, 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise continues slow, although better than it was at the first of the year, and we are in hopes that it will continue to improve. According to present indications navigation will be fully resumed within the next day or two, which cannot but have a salutary influence, and if the lock-out was only ended, trade in all its varied branches would soon revive, although the probability is that the hands to-morrow will be pretty generally hired to for some time yet, at least until confidence has been more fully restored. This has been the hardest winter that our merchants and manufacturers have had for many years, and we are glad to believe that trade generally has been more depressed here in Pittsburgh than elsewhere.

There was, as usual, a very good attendance at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and, considering the dull times, a fair amount of business was transacted. We notice that some of our wholesale grocers are commencing to put in an appearance; the firm of Watt, Lang & Co., of the grocery, in the person of Mr. W. F. Lang, and Dilworth Bros. were also represented; Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co. and S. Severn & Co., of the grocery trade, are also encouraging the organization with their presence. There is room for all, the more the better, and we hope sales were reported:

1 car Oats, free in elevator, 65c.
1 car Mixed Corn, free, 72.
2 cars prime white Corn, 74½.
1 car prime Yellow, 73c.
1 car prime white Oats, in sacks, 66c.
1 car in bulk, mixed, 64½.
1 car timothy Hay at $22.
1 car Straw at $18.

Provisions in demand and firm on private terms.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely, but as yet there has been no accumulation, and the market may be quoted steady, with regular sales at $3 to $3 per barrel for fair to prime, and $3,25 to $3,50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; 50@55c ₱ gal.

BEANS—The demand is better, but as yet there has been no improvement in prices; mediums, $1,75 @1,80; hand-picked, $1,90@2.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, and with the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize in the market, high prices are drooping; sales of prime to choice rolls at 25@28 cents; medium to good, 18@22, and common to low grades, 15@17 cents. Keg or York butter, under date of 24th, reports as follows:—Receipts for the week, 14,663 pkgs; do, last week, 8,689 do; stock on hand, 7,974 do. Supply have apparently become loosened again, and though as yet there is no quotable change compared with last report, sellers generally are in a more yielding mood with which they could ask outside rates last week. The fact is dealers have bought up pretty well what they required during the week, and now that stocks are accumulating again the new comers demand a shade in their favors. This refers to medium and low grades of Western State butter. Very fancy is extremely scarce, and its presence anywhere brings the top price. Western is about steady. The new Elgin rolls have been quoted up to 28@29c, but the style is scarce.

EGGS—Have been further advanced, in symphathy with the "Union" factory rates: No. 2 common, 22.@0; No. 2 Hurl, 23; No. 1 do, 25; No. 1 Spring, 27; No. 2 do, No. 1 Carpet, $5,25; Toy Brooms, $1,50@1,75; Missouris, $2,50@2,75; Steamboat, $2,50@3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3½ ₱ lb.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady jobbing trade, and the supply is ample. Quotations for cheese remain unchanged; we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 16@17 for prime Ohio Goshen, and 14½@15 for Western. In New York market continues firm, and the foreign markets are very stiff and higher, although the export demand is comparatively light.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Scarce ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a very fair demand for Apples, and we can report jobbing sales at 7@8c for fair to prime. Peaches in moderate request and quotable at 8½@9c for halves. Blackberries, 9@10.

EGGS—The market is less active and prices are easier in consequence; fresh quotable at 23@25c; pickled, 25@30; sellers are anxious to realize, as it is almost certain that if the soft weather holds out a few days more, there will be an increase in the receipts, and lower prices will follow. There has been a decline of 1@1½c ₱ dozen in New York within the last week.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the flour trade, and the market is dull and unchanged, without, however, any quotable change in prices. We continue flour quotations, in a jobbing way, as follows: Family, $5,50 to $5,75; $5,75 to $6,50 for Wisconsins, and $5,50 to $5,75 for Minnesotas. Winter wheat, $5,50 to $5,75 for red and $5,75 to $6,25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5,50@5,75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues dull, but we shall in about two weeks look for a season of the year, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better. We refer to the usual custom to report Coffee dull, with a drooping tendency; with liberal receipts and the supply steadily increasing, while, coupled with the dull question, have been the chief causes of the stagnation. A Rio dispatch under date of 20th inst., reports as follows: Receipts of the week, 7,000 bags; purchases during the same time for United States, 25,000 bags; stock, 210,000 bags. Price, 9,400 reis, or $81,00 ₱ 15 kilos, part gold, and not excited, in consequence of the proposed increase in the import duty, and prices are higher; we advance our quotations on fair cargoes 50c cwt., as compared with what the same kind brought last week, and even at the decline the market was draggy, as the supply of the kind in question was in excess of the demand, and owners either had to submit to the reduction or ship on east, and some chose the latter alternative—there were quite a number of droves shipped on the first hands. Following is a partial report of some of the principal sales:

No. Head.	Average Weight.	Price.
16 good cattle	1,285	5 80
2 fat oxen	1,720	5 75
48 prime steers	1,346	6 00
34 good steers	1,298	6 25
27 heavy, but a little rough	1,469	5 70
9 smooth above	1,469	5 70
17 good cattle	1,122	5 70
43 extra steers	1,446	6 00
14 prime steers	1,446	6 75
15 prime steers	1,456	6 75
17 medium steers	1,200	5 75
22 good cattle	1,070	5 12
28 medium cattle	1,016	5 63
19 light common stockers	1,268	6 20
9 prime cows	1,321	6 25
30 medium cattle	1,333	4 50
2 heavy bulls		

HOGS.

The receipts, as will appear, have been considerably less than those of the corresponding time last week, but with a corresponding falling off in the demand, and the market has fallen off materially on a sharp decline in prices. The receipts during the twenty-four hours ending at noon were but 8 cars, and with the supply on hand heavy hogs were much neglected, the market was a shade firmer this morning, and a few sales were made at a slight advance, but operators generally do not appear to have much confidence in regard to the future, as they have announced the intention of holding for choicer weights, and then the latter end of the week will be pretty generally sacrificed to for some time yet, at least until confidence has been more fully restored. This has been the hardest winter that our merchants and manufacturers have had for many years, and we are glad to believe that trade generally has been more depressed here in Pittsburgh than elsewhere.

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HOME NEWS.

Suit in Ejectment.

An action in ejectment was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, by Wm. Weigle et ux., against William G. Morford, James J. Morford, David Morris, and Wm. Anderson, to recover a lot of ground in Sharpsburg borough. A summons was issued, returnable the first Monday in March.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

A petition was filed for a writ of *habeas corpus* on Superintendent Cordier, in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, by William Wallace, through his next friend. The petitioner sets forth that said Wallace was committed to the Allegheny county Work House, on the 24th day of December, 1874, by Deputy Mayor Irwin, as a suspicious character, for a period of sixty days. The petition was granted, returnable next Saturday.

Literary Entertainment.

The Phi Kappi Pi Literary Society gives a select entertainment this evening in the High School Hall. The programme embraces declamations, essays, orations, select readings, tableaux and music. The question as to whether a Republican form of government can be permanent in France will be debated by Maggie A. Munn and Edwin Logan in behalf of the affirmative and J. May Miller and David L. Fleming, Jr., for the negative. The performances commence at eight o'clock.

A Card.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The *Leader* of to-day says Benj. S. Heath is an alleged embezzler of public moneys, and "skipped from Kansas after he was wanted." The above is false and is a libel. B. S. Heath is not an embezzler of public or private moneys, and he never "skipped" from Kansas or any other place, and is prepared to meet all bills or obligations of his contracting. B. S. HEATH.

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 25, 1875.

Personal.

Our excellent friend Gen. James A. Ekin, U. S. A. whom it is always pleasant to meet, called at our office yesterday. He has come hither to attend the obsequies of his friend Mr. W. H. Hagan, of whose recent death at Jacksonville, Florida, mention was made a few days ago in the GAZETTE. The General appears to be in fine health; the years that have been added to his life and the arduous service rendered to his country during and since the war have not impaired his mental or physical manhood. We hope that time will continue to deal gently with him hereafter as heretofore.

Our Oldest Living Subscriber.

On the 23d inst. the aged and venerable Mr. James Huey, of Peters township, Washington county, celebrated his eight-eighth birth day in company with his friends and family. Mr. Huey is one of the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, and can well remember when the west was a wilderness by the prowling through our forests and Pittsburgh was but a straggling village. He is a man of rare intelligence; has been a constant reader of the GAZETTE almost all his long life; and considers a subscriber to a newspaper, the office of publication for it, a distance of twelve miles from his home—post-offices in those days being few and far between.

The College Journal.

No 1 of Volume VI. of this 16 page Educational Journal is out rather late, but all right in its literary and other attractions. We know of no publication that better deserves to be sustained in Western Pennsylvania. The editor, an alumnus of the Western University, is liberally aided by able assistants, and by a host of public men and students. We regard the original and selected matter as very choice, the moral and the intellectual tone are unexceptionable, and much of its matter has a special value that can be had nowhere else. The price is only 50 cents for 6 numbers, while one number would be termed cheap at that price if its real merits were understood. Let it circulate.

Certificates of Election Issued.

The totals of the election returns having been summed up, Prothonotary Kennedy will issue certificates of election to Christ. Magee, Esq., who ran for Mayor and also to Messrs. Guthrie and Plunkett. It is expected that an application for a writ of *quo warranto* on Mayor McCarthy will be made by Mr. Magee in the Courts and the legality of last years election tested.

The result of the vote for Aldermen and Justices of the Peace is certified by the Prothonotary to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and their certificates of election or commissions come from Harrisburg, and not from the Prothonotary of the county, as in the case of the other officers. The Prothonotary not only makes returnf to Harrisburg of the result of the election, but certifies to a vacancy and states the cause of it.

Where there has been no resignation and there are two Aldermen in office and a third man elected, a certificate of the vote cast will be made, and the matter will be left with the State authorities to determine whether or not there is a vacancy.

The House Appropriation Committee in Town.

This Committee of the House of Representatives was granted leave to visit the State Institutions in this part of the State and probably arrived at 6 o'clock this morning at the Union Depot Hotel, whence after breakfast they will proceed on the 8:53 Washington accommodation train to Morganza, there to inspect the extensive improvements designed for the use of the State Reform School. The visitors will be accompanied by a number of our citizens and will be served with a lunch at the "Whistle Dee Yeager," after which the party will return to the city, arriving at 3:13 P. M., and proceed in carriages to the House of Refuge, where the workshops and schools will be inspected and exercises in the chapel held. The matters will return this evening to the Union Depot Hotel to spend the night, designing to visit the Penitentiary and Dixmont on Saturday, and to leave for Harrisburg, on the evening train, the same night. Our citizens glad that this important Legislative Committee is to make these personal examinations, and we doubt not that they will make favorable report of everything they are to see at the Penitentiary, at the Reform School, the condition and management of which we suppose to be as nearly faultless as possible. We are equally hopeful that they will be, as all other visitors have been, fully satisfied of the faultless management of the Reform School, as they will find it in its old home, and that their judgment will also be concurred with the many philanthropists who believe that the interesting and important object of the extensive buildings and grounds at Morganza, to wit: Juvenile reform, is to be more effectually accomplished in Pennsylvania than elsewhere in the world, and that if the Legislature pursues a liberal and enlightened policy towards this institution it will shortly become at once the pride of our great Commonwealth and a model for kindred enterprises in other States and countries. It would be especially hurtful if the Legislature would withhold the appropriation asked for, as the effect would necessarily be a renewal of the abuse of the school to its new home for another year at least, and give rise to claims by contractors for damages. True economy in this case, doubtless consists in completing the buildings so as to occupy them as quickly as possible—they are already far advanced, and the appropriations needed to complete them if made at the present session will be a measure of real economy and wisdom.

THE OTTO HENSEL CASE.

The Defendant Discharged.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Otto Hensel, a shoe dealer on Fifth avenue, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, in the United States District Court. Accompanying his petition he filed a schedule of his assets and liabilities, which he averred was correct. A few days after the papers were filed, an action was brought by a number of the creditors, against Mr. Hensel, who alleged that the defendant had failed to make a full statement of his assets and that a portion of his estate had been held back. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was brought before U. S. Commissioner McCandless, but as the prosecutors were not prepared to go on with the case, it was postponed until a future time for a hearing. Two or three postponements followed in order to give the creditors time to produce their evidence, and at a final hearing the action was dismissed, as there was no cause shown why the defendant should be held. The regular proceedings in bankruptcy will continue, but the United States Commissioner informs us that there was no cause whatever for any outside action, and that the schedule of Mr. Hensel was made in accordance with law, and was, as far as could be ascertained, correct. Upon these grounds the defendant was discharged.

THE HIGH WATER.

Its Effects Upon Railroad Travel—The River Rising Slowly.

The breaking up of the ice had the effect to obstruct railroad travel on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to some extent yesterday. The Youghiogheny river gorged on Wednesday night near West Newton station causing the water and ice to flow over the banks and on to the track to the depth of about two feet and one half. Learning that the trains were delayed in consequence thereof, Superintendent Hyndman went immediately to the spot and employed a force of men to remove the ice. At seven o'clock last night trains were able to pass over the road, and the Baltimore express went out as usual at eight o'clock without any delay. A dispatch was received by President Cohen at the Monongahela House from Superintendent Hyndman last night, stating that there would be no further difficulty. Unless another gorge should occur all trouble is now believed to be over, and the Railroad Company may congratulate itself in escaping from any serious damage to its road bed.

At two o'clock this morning the Monongahela river had risen to fourteen feet, as indicated by the wharf boaks at the foot of Market street, and was still rising slowly. Cakes of ice were still moving down the stream, but no serious damage had been done.

Library Furniture.

A fine selection at J. L. LYTLE & Co.'S, 169 Smithfield street.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

Financial Matters—The Improvements at the Water Works—The Issue of the New Water Bonds—The Federal Street Extension—The Poor Board—The New Bill Approved—Matters of General Interest.

Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last night.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JOSHUA C. PATTERSON..... President.
ROLAND T. WHITE.....Clerk.

At a quarter to eight o'clock the President called this branch to order when the following members answered to roll call: Messrs. Ackley, Cochran, Callery, Day, Davis, Heagy, Huckestein, Hax, Hartman, Kreiling, McRoberts, McKelvey, Orr, Phillips, Reed, Smith, Walton, Wittmer, Voegtly and President Patterson.

The Clerk then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. ACKLEY presented the credentials of Mr. Alfred Slack elected as a member from the Second ward to fill the unexpired term of Mr. W. H. Graham elected to the Legislature.

The certificate was received and Mr. Slack sworn in.

Mr. ACKLEY, a remonstrance against the confirmation of the view on Beech street. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY, a petition from E. Fuchs, for abatement of tax. Referred.

Mr. HEAGY, petition of Thomas Carson for reimbursement for materials valued at $238, laid on a street that was never finished—he being stopped in the work. Referred.

Mr. WITTMER, a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Kerr street. Referred.

Mr. DAY, petition for "roofing in" the market house and changing the market day. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, a remonstrance from property owners on Hanover street, against the opening of the same at the present time. Referred.

Also, similar petition against the opening of Refinery street.

Mr. SMITH, a petition of Mary E. Alexander for vacation of a portion of Coleman street. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN, a resolution recalling from Common Council an ordinance authorizing the opening and widening of Harrison street. Passed.

THE QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY.

Mr. DAY, a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to inquire into the law and ascertain the facts as to the eligibility of Mr. Henry Krieling, member from the Tenth ward, to a seat in Select Council.

Mr. HEAGY offered a certificate from the Court setting forth that Mr. Krieling had been admitted to citizenship on December 23, 1873.

Mr. CALLERY moved to refer the matter to the City Solicitor in connection with the special committee. Carried.

Messrs. CALLERY, HEAGY, and HAX were named as the committee.

THE WATER WORKS.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Water, presented a report, setting forth that they had had the boilers of the old battery of the Water Works examined by competent inspectors, and found them to be of good quality and only needing a little repair. The repairs had been ordered, and the letting of the contract for new boilers indefinitely postponed.

They also reported that they had decided to make no change in the plans for improving the water basins.

Some discussion ensued upon the report in relation to the proposition to decide not to make any change in the plans for improving the reservoir.

The report was received and filed.

Mr. SMITH then called up the resolution reported by them, refunding $8 overpaid taxes to Martin Dosch. The resolution was passed finally.

Mr. SMITH offered an ordinance authorizing the issue of $40,000 in bonds to pay for the improvement and enlargement of the water basin. Passed.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. VOEGTLY, from the Committee on Finance, reported that they had decided adversely to the proposed act of Assembly classifying property for taxable purposes.

The report was received and filed, and a resolution passed requesting our Representatives at Harrisburg to vote against the proposed act to classify property.

The committee also reported an ordinance refunding R. Ernst $31,81 overpaid taxes which he has collected for the Eighth ward, and paid into the wrong fund. Passed.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ACKLEY, from the Committee on Streets reported a number of ordinances in accordance with petitions which were referred back to be printed.

The gentleman then called up the following ordinances: ordinances for grading, paving and curbing of Chapel alley; passed finally. Ordinance for lateral sewer on South Diamond street and Union avenue; passed finally. Also ordinance for grading and paving of Belmont street. Laid over. Ordinance for lateral sewer on Western avenue from present terminus to Fulton street; passed finally. Ordinance appointing Mr. Jonathan Gallaghet one of the viewers to assess damages and benefits on the improvement of Troy Hill road; passed finally.

FEDERAL STREET.

Mr. ACKLEY lastly called up the ordinance for changing the grade on Federal street from Ohio street to the Suspension bridge. There was a profile tacked upon the wall which showed how the plan stood.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN moved to refer the ordinance back to the committee.

After some further discussion the motion to refer back, was carried.

Mr. COCHRAN presented the report of the Viewers on opening of Beech and Vista streets. Received.

THE POOR BOARD.

Mr. ACKLEY offered a resolution approving of the bill now before the Legislature, requesting the appointment by the Board of Poor Directors in the hands of Councils, and requesting our representatives to have the bill passed.

Mr. ACKLEY in support of the resolution said that the Board as at present constituted had more power than the President of the United States. They could levy on assessment of ten mills on the dollar and Councils would have to make the assessment, and could ask no questions—or if she did the Board was not compelled to tell what they were going to do with the money. He thought the Board should be just as any Committee of Councils and, when they asked for money, they ought to be made to show their hands. The gentleman in conclusion read the proposed act.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN thought the people were as careful in selecting members of the Poor Board as they were in selecting Councilmen, and one body was just as responsible as the other. He moved to lay the resolution over.

Mr. WALTON was of the opinion that the Board had powers which were altogether too great. They could spend money as they pleased, and the people had no hand in it themselves. He believed in making them responsible to some one—and for that reason he favored the bill.

Mr. HUCKENSTEIN thought five members, as contemplated by the bill, would reduce the body to such proportions that it could not do the work. He thought there ought to be one member from each ward, as it is now, and then the business would be better attended to.

Mr. WALTON had nothing to say against the members of the Poor Board. He considered them responsible, high toned gentlemen, but he objected to giving any Board such powers at the present Board possessed. They could spend the money levied by them as they pleased, and had no one to account to except themselves. He thought that Councils ought to take this matter in hand, and bring the disposition of the funds of the Poor Board under the same restrictions as other expenditures.

After some further discussion a vote was taken on Mr. Huckestein's motion to lay the resolution over. It was lost.

The question then recurred on the motion to pass the resolution and it was adopted.

Mr. WITTMER called up the resolution relative to "quashing" the view on the vacation of Kerr street.

The resolution was referred back to the committee with instructions to report a new ordinance.

Mr. ACKLEY called up the ordinance allowing the police to retain all fees and costs taxed or payable to them under act of Assembly. The ordinance was adopted.

The same gentleman also called up the ordinance from C. C. bill for the opening and extension of Grant avenue, from Belmont street to the Allegheny river.

After considerable discussion the ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. SMITH called up the ordinance from C. C. bill authorizing the Committee on City Property to elect a Janitor for City Hall, which was passed finally.

The ordinance for the opening of Harrison street came in, returned from C. C., and on motion of Mr. Huckestine the ordinance was referred back to the Survey Committee —the previous action of S. C. being thus reconsidered.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLIAM P. PRICE.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

The following members were present at roll call in this branch: Messrs. Bedell, Burton, Biber, Cochran, Chiverton, Drum, Ewing, Golden, Hopf, Johnston, McGuire, Nesmith, Pentecost, Sholes, Stone, Schmitt, Thompson, James Wilson, Robert Wilson, Weaver and President Price.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following papers were presented:

Mr. BEDELL, petition for the vacation of part of Coleman street, between Marshall and Bridge streets, First ward. Referred.

Mr. BIBER, petition for the extension of the time of opening a street, between Henderson and Quarry streets, Seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. HOPF, remonstrance against the opening of Vista street, Seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. SCHMITT, resolution for the regrading and repaving of Madison avenue from Concord to East streets. Referred.

Mr. WEAVER, petition to relieve the poor of the Ninth ward from paying city taxes. Referred.

Also, a petition from the puddlers of Allegheny City, who are debarred from working on public works, and receiving no aid from the Poor Board, to be hereafter exempt from paying poor tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. GOLDEN, petition from the citizens of the Tenth ward in favor of the passage of the act of Assembly now before the Legislature providing for the equalization of property for taxable purposes. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. MCGUIRE, resolution for gas lamps on Voegtly street. Referred.

Mr. JAMES WILSON, resolution for a gas lamp near the toll gate at the head of Federal street. Referred.

Mr. NESMITH, resolution for extension of the water main on Franklin street, Herr's Island, to Herr street. Referred.

Also, a resolution for a cinder footwalk on Franklin street, Herr's Island. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ROBT. WILSON, from the Committee on Poor Farm, presented an ordinance authorizing the conveyance by the Directors of the Poor to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company of certain real estate, being a portion of the Poor Farm at Claremont, and to receive therefor another strip of land from the railroad company. Report received and the ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Wooden buildings, presented the following: Ordinance granting John Getman the right to erect a frame stable on lot No. 26, Church alley, Third ward; also an ordinance granting Messrs. Dalzell & Parkin the right to erect a fine carpenter shop on McDonald alley, Second ward. Both were referred back for printing.

The committee also presented an ordinance granting S. C. Grier & Co. the right to erect a frame coal office on Grant avenue near Pennsylvania avenue, Second ward. The latter ordinance was passed finally.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. SHOLLS, resolution for connection of water pipe on North and South Diamond streets, with the water main on Federal street. Referred to the Water Committee.

An ordinance changing the day of holding markets, so that markets are held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Saturday afternoon and evenings. Passed.

An ordinance relieving the Superintendent of the Water Works from erecting and repairing gas-posts and lamps, as that official now has enough to do with the Water Works, and placing it in the hands of a special man, under the control of the Gas Committee. The ordinance failed.

The following ordinances had been passed in Select Council, at a previous meeting.

Fixing bond of the Health Officer at $1,000; C. C. passed. For a main sewer along Fremont street and for the extension to Taggart street, thence along Taggart street to Charles street; C. C. passed. For the filing of a bond to cover damages occasioned by the opening of a street from Boyle street to Herr's Island, west of Federal street; C. C. passed. Repealing an ordinance for the widening of Vinial street, from Ohio to Perry street; C. C. passed.

A resolution passed in Select Council asking our representatives at Harrisburg to vote against the equalization act, and a resolution also passed in Select Council asking them to vote for the bill authorizing Councils to appoint the Poor Directors, were laid over.

The report of the viewers on the opening of Beach street was referred back to the viewers for further information.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance passed September 10, 1868, for the making of an outlet from Henderson or Fairmont street to Boyle street, and providing for the grading and paving of the same, was passed in S. C. January 21, 1875; C. C. February 11th, laid over; in C. C., February 25th, passed.

Mr. DRUM presented a remonstrance against the opening and widening of Morrison street, from Gallagher street to Mt. Clintock street. Referred to the Committee on Surveys.

Mr. BURTON, a resolution providing for the revision of the present city code, and to have one hundred copies printed. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Adjourned.

CITY FINANCES.

The Water Loan Interest Fund—The Figures from the Books of the Controller.

Wishing to obtain further information as to the status of the Water Loan Interest Fund, Mayor McCarthy on Wednesday addressed a letter to Assistant Controller Lindsey, Controller Snodgrass being absent from the city, and yesterday he received the following reply:

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
February 25, 1875.

Hon. William C. McCarthy, Mayor:

SIR—In compliance with your communication of yesterday, I herewith transmit the following. Assistant Controller.

Amount appropriated for Water Loan interest:

1868.....	$ 8,850 00	
1869.....	17,500 00	
1869, accrued interest.....	889 01	
1870.....	35,000 00	
1871.....	52,000 00	
1872.....	70,000 00	
1873.....	70,000 00	$254,239 01
Transferred to appropriation for water loan interest:		
From water extension.		
1869.....	4,000 00	
1873.....	39,218 77	
1873.....	59,331 50	
From Fire Department.....	20,000 00	
From Water Department.....	10,000 00	
From Street Department.....	10,000 00	
From Contingent Fund.....	10,000 00	
From East End Gas Co.....	2,000 00	
From City Property	5,000 00	
From Finance Fund	5,000 00	
From Road Department.....	5,000 00	174,550 27
Amount of interest paid to January 31, 1874.....		$428,789 28
1868.....	8,624 00	
1869.....	21,891 50	
1870.....	32,304 03	
1871.....	48,021 00	
1872.....	116,617 25	
1873.....	201,331 52	$428,789 28
Amount appropriated 1874.....	280,000 00	
Amount appropriated for deficiency.....	75,000 00	$355,003 00
Interest paid in 1874 to January 31, 1875.....		302,766 00
Balance in deficiency appropriation.....		$52,234 00

$75,000 for Pennsylvania Female College.

The above named sum has been subscribed within *twenty days* for the liquidation of the debt of this young and flourishing institution. This debt has been a heavy burden and has hindered the enlargement of the facilities of the institution, thereby retarding the realization of the object at which the managers have aimed. Some two weeks ago, at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was resolved to make a vigorous effort to lift the entire debt and put the college fairly upon its feet. Four gentlemen members of the Board made subscriptions aggregating fifty thousand dollars, on the condition that at least seventy-five thousand should be secured within twenty days. A committee was appointed to canvass the field, and the Board adjourned to meet on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 23rd inst. At the time designated the committee reported subscriptions to the amount of seventy thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, leaving a balance of four thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars. The requisite amount was promptly made up by the members present, and with higher hearts and brighter prospects, the Board adjourned. The college has enjoyed a most encouraging patronage during the present year, having suffered no decrease of pupils in the boarding department notwithstanding the severe financial pressure. From forty-five to fifty boarding pupils have been present and the entire capacity of the building is from sixty-five to seventy.

With its ample grounds, its efficient corps of instructors, its elegant surroundings, its freedom from the prevailing dust and smoke of the central city, and its accessibility by railway and street car lines, it cannot fail, with judicious management, to commend itself to parents and guardians seeking for their children the advantages of a collegiate edifice together with the influences of a Christian home.

The Board and Faculty, while congratulating the community, and especially the denominations of Christians, immediately interested upon the results thus happily secured, desire to impress upon all interested their own conviction that we have but just *laid the foundation* for the real college, which it has always been our aim to establish. We invite in order to realize that aim the hearty co-operation of all in the way of patronage, by the provision of scholarships and the endowment of professorships.

By order of DILWORTH,
Committee { W. T. BEATTY,
S. F. SCOVEL,

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the matter of Thos. Miller, Beaver county, bankrupt, on the petition of the assignee, with proof of notice to lien creditors, an order was made for the sale of real estate discharged of liens. Judge Chamberlain for assignee.

S. Frankenstein, bankrupt, Clarion county. The return of Marshal Hall as provisional assignee, was presented and approved.

Albert Newburger, Erie, Pa., bankrupt. On bill in equity being filed, a restraining order was granted against certain executions in favor of the petitioning creditors. The 26th proximo was appointed as the day of hearing the argument upon the application. Mr. A. B. Force for injunction.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 103 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the line steamer Lessing at New York; steamer Idaho at New York; steamer France at New York; steamer Algeria at New York; steamer Gaelic at New York; steamer W. A. Schulten returned to Plymouth, with propeller damaged; steamer Vaderland arrived at Antwerp.

REV. DR. DAVID PAGE.

A Worthy Tribute to a Noble and Faithful Minister.

We take pleasure in reproducing, from the January number of the *Diocesan Record of Mississippi*, the following deserved and appreciative tribute to one who has long moved in and out among the people of this community as a Christain minister, whose record, both public and private, has been adorned with the highest purity and fidelity to his sacred office:

The pastorate of Dr. Page was one of eminent success. His ministrations in the pulpit were sublime and always impressive. With a voice of vast compass and power, like a trumpet and yet melodious, every syllable that he uttered could be heard by the largest congregation. He had studied and practiced elocution as an art, and his rendering of our sublime service was almost perfect. His soul was inspired with its beauty, and he felt its full power—the consequence was that no one could hear him without being deeply impressed—the devout with its holy solemnity, the careless with its poetic beauty. During his ministry he baptized more than two hundred persons, of whom twenty-four were adults. He followed to the grave the mortal remains of about one hundred and eight persons from our midst and committed their bodies to the dust and their souls to the God who gave them. By the last report he made, in Jan., we find that there were seventy-four families connected with the parish and eighty-one communicants. The Sunday school consisted of four male and four female teachers and the number of scholars was about forty. He instituted prayers on every Wednesday and Friday during the week throughout the year. Catechised the children in the afternoon of the first Sunday of every month. The afternoon of every Sunday was devoted to the instruction of the servants, and thus to "the poor the gospel was preached."

At one time during his ministry the Roman Catholics proposed to take charge of Jefferson College, located in the neighboring town of Washington. Some of the trustees were in favor of the proposition, but the majority were opposed to it. For a little while it gave rise to quite an animated discussion. Pending the controversy the presidency was tendered to Dr. Page, but it was soon found that there were not enough funds in the treasury to carry on the College, and so the matter dropped.

It was not alone in the pulpit that Dr. Page was a faithful minister. In the walk and conversation—the affectionate sympathy that he extended the distressed—his cheerfulness with the joyous, endeared him to the people of every class and every denomination of Christians.

It is hazarded that during his term the dread pestilence of the tropics twice swept over our devoted city. None but those who have passed through such seasons can appreciate the gloom that settles on the sky above is purely beautiful; the stars at night glitter with an almost supernatural luster; to the ungodly they seem to mock at the misery prevailing, but to the Christian they appear as the eyes of angels, pitying and carrying off a lot of wearing appeal.

A company of South Side residents, who went to California in 1852 in search of gold, have determined to hold a banquet on the 15th day of March—that time being the twenty-second anniversary of their trip for the Pacific coast.

The Committee on Appropriations from the Legislature, will be in the City today, and will visit the State institutions hereabouts, which ask for aid from the Legislature. They expect to make the round in two days.

An information was made before Alderman Anderson yesterday, by Daniel Downer against William J. Haley, a saloon keeper at No. 50 Diamond street, for alleged illegal liquor selling. The defendant gave bond in the sum of $500 for ahearing.

Dr. Fundenburg yesterday caught a sneak-thief in his house on Sixth avenue. He chased the fellow into a court from which escape was cut off, and keeping him there with a revolver, had him safely escorted him before the Mayor and had him sent up for thirty days.

There seems to have been some irregularities in the election returns in the First District of Millin township, and also in the Second ward of the city of Allegheny. The election officers have not, as yet, appeared to explain the matter, and unless they come before the Court soon, they will be sent for.

Harry Martin was brought before the Mayor yesterday, and on the charges preferred against him of being concerned in indecent exhibitions and keeping a disorderly house, he waived a hearing and gave bail for Court, the amount required in the first case being $100 and in the other $500.

The Fulton accommodation train, on the A. V. R. R., which left the Union Depot Wednesday night, encountered a broken rail at Sandy Creek Station, and but one car was thrown from the track which delayed the train two hours. No one was injured.

An action has been begun before Alderman Anderson, against Miss J. O. Lindsay, a teacher in the Lawrenceville school, for whipping a boy by the name of Cooper. The defendant waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for her appearance at Court.

The Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday afternoon denied the application of Jacob Ott, who claimed to be elected as School Director in the Twenty-seventh ward, for a writ of *quo warranto* against Jas. Ammon, Esq., and Jenkin Jones, who had secured a seat in the Board.

The will of William G. Dravo was filed with Register Gray yesterday. John Williams is appointed executor of the instrument, which is dated January 20, 1875. The will of Mary Cahill was also filed. Dennis Brien is named executor of the instrument, which bears date February 16, 1875.

The Womans' Christian Temperance Alliance are still affording material aid to the destitute. A meeting will be held at their rooms, on Diamond alley, Third avenue and Market street, on next Sunday afternoon, which will be addressed by W. C. Moreland, Esq., other speakers will be in attendance, who will also address the meeting.

The cost of hanging Ortwein is estimated at $158. This includes the price of the rope, which was $25; the cost of a new suit or clothes, $25; putting up and taking down the scaffold and rigging, $50; extra guard placed to watch the prisoner for the two nights previous to his execution, $25; coffin (a plain rosewood) $25; and the grave, $8.

Chief of Police McCandless, yesterday received information of the arrest of Mrs. Higgins, husband of Allan Higgins. This gentleman was recently convicted in the Criminal Court of this county of felonious assault and battery, but being out on bail he did not wait for his sentence but skipped. He will be brought here at once and his case attended to.

The Police sub-committee on clothing met again last night and awarded the contract for furnishing policemen's hats to Harry McGregor, at $24 per dozen. The contract had been awarded here before at $30 per dozen, but upon making a daylight examination of the samples submitted, it was found that McGregor's hats were superior in style, quality and construction.

An inquest was held on the body of Robert Higgins, who died on Monday morning, 3 Diamond street, yesterday morning. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from intemperance and exposure. Stewart was forty years old, was a painter by trade, but for the past five or six years has done no work, but has given himself up to indulgence in drink. He had no home, but lived wherever he could find shelter and sufficient food to sustain life.

Two young men employed in one of offices at the Court House were determined to witness the execution of Ortwein on Tuesday, and while the Prothonotary's office were searching the Prothonotary's office after dark on Monday night, that they heard them, but one of the deputies remarked: "We cannot let you remain, you now all you have to do if you must stay here is to keep quiet." They remained in the room over night and had their curiosity satisfied.

The Council Committee on Appeals from City Assessments met last night in the City Clerk's office, and allowed tax abatements for 1874, to the following persons: Andrew Strain, Thirty-second ward, Samuel Ward, Thirtieth ward, and Sophia Kuntzman, Fourteenth ward. The appeal of W. C. Miller, of the Fourteenth ward, was referred to the City Assessor for information. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Mr. W. D. West, the retiring chairman.

PERSONAL.

***Henry Brown, the first steward of the Union Depot Hotel, died on Wednesday evening.

***Mendes Cohen, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, is in the city.

***M. D Hays, Esq., President of the Castle Shannon Railroad, has gone East on business.

***Mr. E. B. Baell, an old policeman on the South Side, left for California last night to engage in the vegetable business.

***Mr. Wm. Glenn was yesterday re-elected to do the engineering for the Court House, and he has done it satisfactorily for eight years past.

***City Assessor Phelps still holds to his assertion that taxes will be thirty per cent. higher this year than last, but Controller Snodgrass thinks otherwise.

AN IMPORTANT SALE of DRY GOODS.

We have just opened a lot of Black Silks at prices from $1.25 to $2.75, and consider them to be the best value yet offered.

Yard Wide Chintzes at 12½c.
Black Cashmeres.
Black Alpacas.
Black Mohairs.
Muslins.
Cassimeres.
Flannels, &c.

For the next thirty days we offer some decided bargains in the above goods in order to reduce stock.

We invite an examination.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

Franklin Savings Bank.

The Board of Directors of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, comprises some of our best known business men. Here is the list. George R. Riddle, J. W. Hall, Simon Drum, George D. Riddle, David Macferron, Robert H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright. MWF

Franklin Savings Bank.

Deposits of *one dollar* and upwards received at the Franklin Savings Bank, 171 Federal street, Allegheny. MWF

Dining Room Furniture

In endless variety, at J. L. LYTLE & Co.'S, 169 Smithfield street.

Dr. Gale French, DENTIST, 58 Penn avenue.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. V. R. R. bonds* as collateral; $20,000 to loan on mortgages. For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock. GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

Parlor Sets.

New and elegant, upholstered in plush, rep, hair cloth and brocatelle, for purchasers. Every set new and of the latest design. J. L. LYTLE & Co.'S, 169 Smithfield street.

Save and Accumulate.

There is nothing that accumulates so rapidly as interest. All time deposits in the Franklin Savings Bank, No. 171 Federal street, Allegheny, draw interest. MWF.

Try them, the *Nic-Nack Cream Bussuit*. Sold by all grocers. Made by Marvin & Co. TF

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Taggart's shoe store in Allegheny was robbed of fifteen pairs of shoes on Wednesday night.

····The argumentlists are still occupying the attention of the Common Pleas Courts Nos. 1 and 2.

····The Humboldt district, on the South Side, has employed an additional teacher in the grammar school.

····The decision of the Supreme Court in the Kitty Roup case does not effect the equalization ordinance.

····The Aid Society of the South Side has received a donation of seventy-four dollars from the employes of McKee & Bros.

····Samuel Cahill went up for thirty days yesterday for abusing his wife. He resides in Gilldea's court in the Bull run district.

····Petitions have been coming into the office of Alderman Patterson for the last few days for the separation of the South Side from this city.

····Mr. and Mrs. John J. Marchand celebrated their silver wedding at their residence, on Shady Lane, East Liberty, on Wednesday evening.

····A. C. Anine, of the South Side, committed suicide by hanging two or three days ago. He had been employed as a watchman by Mr. Domenec Ihmsen.

····The Franklin Literary Society, of the South Side, will give entertainments to-night and to-morrow night, in Odd Fellows Hall, for the benefit of the poor.

····The Cumberland *Times* says fourteen Pittsburgh dignitaries lunched sumptuously at the Queen City Hotel. It neglected to say whether they were clothed in fine linen.

····The argument in the case of the annexation of Wilkinsburg to this city was concluded in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday. The Court reserved its decision.

····One hundred and sixty-five dollars was realized from the concerts given by the Birmingham District school for the benefit of the poor, on last Monday and Tuesday nights.

····The bill before the Legislature, which provides for a poll tax in place of the personal tax now assessed, has been squelched by a negative recommendation from the committee.

····An unsuccessful attempt was made on Wednesday night to rob the drug store of Welsh & Price, at the corner of Chatham and Wylie street. The breaking of a large window by the robbers frightened them off.

····Alderman Seanor committed William Geisley, yesterday for alleged larceny in entering the house of Mr. James McGregor at No. 117 Wylie avenue, on Sunday night, and carrying off a lot of wearing apparel.

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